THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER].

VOL. XLII.] SATURDAY, 27 SEPTEMBER, 1834. [NO. 2374.

BOMBAY THEATRE.

ON the 29th Instant, under the Patronage of the HONORABLE MR. NEWNHAM, the SIGNORA BARTOLINI will give her second Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music, accompanied with a full Orchestre, Piano Forte or Guitar. Leader and first Violin, Signor Mathias de Freitas.

Doors to be opened at 7, and the performance to commence at 8 P. M. precisely.

Tickets to be had at the Theatre and at the Signora Bartolini's house, in Bell Lane, in the Fort, this day, and until 5 o'clok on Monday evening—No money will be taken at the doors. Boxes 6 Rupees and Pit 4.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the Goods of JAMES SETON, Esquire, late in the Civil Service of the East India Company on their Bombay Establishment, deceased.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and sigular the Goods, Chattels, Rights, Credits and Effects of the abovenamed JAMES SETON, deceased, may be granted to BRUCE SETON, Esq., a Captain in the Military Service of the said East India Company, on their said Bombay Establishment, one of the Brothers of the said JAMES SETON, deceased, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 18th day of Sept., 1834.

C. A. WEST,
PROCTOR.

THE change which has recently taken place in the local currency, having occasioned an important alteration in the adjustment of the accounts of the several departments under Government, Mr. J. MULLALY, of the Military Auditor General's Office, begs leave to intimate to the officers of this Establishment, that he has, in consequence, prepared a new set of Pay Tables for the Bombay Army.

The following table of Contents is published for information:—

No. 1. and 2, are Tables shewing the total amount of Regimental Pay and Allowances to the Commissioned, Non-commissioned officers, and privates of His Majesty's Dragoons, in Garrison and Field, in advance for a month of 30, and in arrears for 31 days.

Nos. 3 & 4..do...do. H. M's. Infantry.
" 5 & 6..do...Hon'ble Co's. Horse Art.
" 7 & 8..do...do. Foot Artillery.
" 9 & 10..do...do. Engineers.
" 11 & 12..do...do. European Infantry.
" 13 & 14..do...do. Golundauze Battn.
" 15 & 16..do...do. Native Cavalry.
" 17 & 18..do...do. do. Infantry.
" 19.....Table of Salaries and Personal Allowances to Staff officers in the Military Department, under the Presidency of Bombay.
" 20.....Tables of Gratuity, Half and Full Tentage, House and Horse allowance to the Commissioned officers, calculated for each day, for months of 28, 29, 30, and 31 days.
" 21.....A Table to facilitate the calculations for broken periods of all monthly allowances, from 4 annas to one thousand rupees, exhibiting the amount for each day, in months of 28, 29, 30, and 31 days.
" 22.....Table shewing the amount of Net Pay to the different ranks of H. M.'s and the Hon'ble Company's Troops, from 1 to 31 days, by which all claims on account of broken periods should be regulated.
" 23.....Revised table of Clothing Stoppages, Tables of Grain Compensation, &c., &c.

In addition to the above, the work will contain an *Epitome* of such orders as relate to, and are strictly connected with, the Pay and Allowances of the Army; Forms of Abstracts and Muster Rolls, and of the various Certificates required by officers proceeding to Europe, from all public departments; together with such other matter as will render it a Compendious and Useful work of reference to Heads of Departments, Paymasters of corps, the officers of the Engineer and Commissariat Departments, etc. The Price of the work is fixed at Rupees 4 per copy; but as it will not be published until a sufficient number of Subscribers have been obtained, gentlemen wishing to possess copies of it, are requested to send early intimation of their intention.

Letters to be addressed (post paid) to Mr. J. MULLALY, Military Auditor General's Office, Town Hall, Bombay,

Bombay, 27th September, 1834.

NEW GOOZRATTI TYPES and Press with apparatus complete, are for sale. Apply to the Editor of the JAMI JAMSHEED. *Bombay, 27th September*, 1834.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed Tenders will be received by the Secretary at the Committee Room, Byculla, for Messing the Children in that Asylum for a period of one year, commencing from 1st November next. Conditions and Table of Messing to be had on application.

SOCIEDADE DE EDUCACAO EM BOMBAIM.

ANNUNCIA-SE que Propostas serão recebidas pelo Secretario nas Cazas da Commissaõ em Byculla para Comedoria das crianças na quelle Asyllo por espaço de um anno, principiando desde o 1º. de Novembro proximo seguinte. Condiçoens, e Tabella de Supprimentos dar-se-haõ, aquem procurar.

ON Wednesday next, the 1st of October, at 11 A. M. Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co., will sell at their Rooms, a few cases of "Batistes," which they recommend to notice, also a few dozens of Burton Ale in Bottles, several Green and Blue dinner services, a few Boxes of Tea, 20 dozens of Cotton Socks, about 200 prime York Hams, and from 80 to 100 *Gross*, of new *Liverpool Bottles*, to be sold without reserve, with Sundry Lots of other property.

At Noon, they will put up, an English built Phaeton

And on Friday next, at Noon, they will sell in a Godown, belonging to Messrs. Duncan, Gibb and Co. situated in Meadows Sreet, nearly opposite to Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons, about 600 Dozens of Bass's Pale Ale, in Prime order 12mos. in Bottle, and a few 4 dozen Chests of Pale London bottled Sherry, with a variety of other wines.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS, will sell by Public Auction, on Monday next the 29th instant, at their Rooms, Sundry articles of Household Furniture, Glass and Queen's Ware, Lamps and Wallshades, Fowling Pieces, new Regulation Gold Epaulettes in Boxes, Beer and Wine, a few Reams of Foolscap and Letter paper, Wearing apparel, Palanquin, and various other articles, &c. &c.

Bombay, 27th Sept., 1884.

MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS,

OF the Latest Regulation—Consisting of Chacoes, Infantry Swords, Epaulettos, Gold Vellum Lace, Ball Tufts, Hackle feathers, Brass Scabbards, are for sale at CURSETJEE BURJORJEE'S shop, in Hummum Street, No. 13, opposite to Messrs. Yates and Co's.

ALSO.

Hodgson's Beer, Bottled in Oct. last, at Rupees 4½ per dozen.

Old Sherry at 12 Rupees per dozen.

FOR SALE AT POONA.

TWO Tile roofed Bungalows and outhouses excepting Stable and Coach House, which are chuppered, situated in the compound next to the Post Office, on the N. E. side; for particulars apply to JANGHERJEE MANACKJEE, at Poona or JANGHEER NASSERWANJEE and Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE AT BOMBAY.

A PAIR of Shigram Bullocks of Malwa breed and large size; for particulars apply to JANGHEER NASSERWANJEE, and Co.

FOR sale at the Godowns of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER and Co., the following Wines, viz:

Pale Sherry in wood, at 500	Rs. to 600	per	Butt.
Ditto, do.	250 to 300	"	Hhd.
Ditto do. in Bottle, at	18 to 20	"	Gal.
Old Port in 3 doz. cases	18	"	Doz.
Champagne in do.	30	"	"
Gruaud La Rose Claret	20	"	"
Destournel, & Cos. do.	25	"	"
Genl. Palmer's Chateau Margaux Claret,	at 16	Rs. per	doz.
St. Julien Claret, Vintage 1826, at	12	"	"
Ranzau Margaux, do. 1827, a	18	"	"
Sauterne do. 1825, at	18	"	"

Very superior 2nd growth Chateau Lafitte received direct from Messrs. Sonsine and Renovil, Bordeaux, at Rs. 12 at 14 per dozen.

Bombay. 27th September, 1834.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that ANTONIO PEREIRA and URSULA PEREIRA, the Widows of DOMINGOS PEREIRA and ANTONIO FRANCISCO PEREIRA, of Bombay, Portuguese, have sold to FELIZ LEAO, also of Bombay, Portuguese, now residing at Dhoolia, a certain Dwelling House with its ground and Cocoanut trees, called by the name "Gharwady", situated at Girgaum without the Town Walls of Bombay, any person or persons having any claim or demand by way of Mortage, Inheritance or otherwise, he, she or they, are to make the same known to JOHN VALLADARES, within fourteen days from this date, otherwise they will be precluded the benefit of their claim.—Dated 26th September, 1834.

MRS. J. L. BENNETT, most respectfully begs to acquaint the Ladies of the Presidency, that she still continues to clean Leghorn and Straw Bonnets, also the clear-starching of laces and netts got up in the best manner possible; charge moderate.—Address No. 8, Military Square, Fort.

Bombay, 27th September, 1834.

ON sale, at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO., the following Wines of superior quality, from Messrs. TODD and BOSANQUET:—

Claret 2d growth..... Rs. 25 per doz.
Pale Sherry..... " 26 per doz.
Ditto, in pints..... " 14 per doz.

R. and Co. will register all orders for the above Wines to be supplied whenever the stock may be expended, from the first shipments they may receive, and will forward to TODD and BOSANQUET orders for annual supplies of the above and other Wines for Individuals and Regimental Messes. The Shipping prices of all T. and B's. Wines may be known on application to R. and Co. who will receive payment on the arrival of the orders in Bombay.

FOR sale at the Godowns of Messrs REMINGTON AND CO., superior *Phelan's* highly flavoured *Claret*, at Rs. 20 per dozen, in cases of 3 dozen each.

Also Champaigne in Basket of 1 dozen at Rs. 40 each.

Bombay, 27th Sept., 1834.

ON Sale at DIROM, CARTER AND CO'S. Godowns,

Hodgson's Beer, bottled in September, Rs. 6 per dozen.

Sherry in wood, Rs. 350 at 650 per butt.

Do. in bottle, Rs. 14 at 20 per dozen.

Madeira in wood, from Blackburn and Co. 600 per pipe.

Brandy Rs. 3 per gallon.

27th Sept., 1834.

BOMBAY CALENDAR FOR 1835.

IT is requested by the EDITOR OF THE COURIER, that any errors in the designation, rank or names of Individuals inserted in the CALENDAR for the present year, may be at an early period, made known at the Courier Office, that they may be corrected; and if any Gentleman whose name is not in the list of European inhabitants of the Island, will favor the Editor with a note stating the manner he would wish it should be inserted, it shall be accordingly published.

27th September, 1834.

LETTERS FROM EGYPT.

APPLICATIONS having been made AT THE COURIER OFFICE, for Copies in a PAMPHLET form of the letters which appeared in the Courier of the 13th inst. Notice is hereby given, that they will so appear in a few days. Price half a Rupee per copy.

ADVERTISEMENT.

JEEVUNBOYEE, Widow and FRAMJEE BYRAMJEE, the Widow and son of the late BYRAMJEE JAMSETJEE Mehter, have contracted with DADABHOY PESTONJEE and MUNCHERJEE PESTONJEE, of Bombay, Parsee Merchants, to Mortgage their House, situated in Parsee Punchayet Street, within the Fort, any person or persons having any claims or demands against the said property are requested to make known the same to the Mortgagees, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise he, she or they will be precluded therefrom. Dated Bombay, 26th September, 1834.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that ARDASEER NASSERWANJEE, Dady Burjorna, has contracted with CURSETJEE MANOCKJEE, Shroff, Parsee merchant, to purchase from him a Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling House, with its appurtenances, situate in COWASJEE Patell's street, within the Fort Walls of Bombay, between the Houses of Burjorjee Dorabjee, and Bhimjee Dhunjee; any person or persons having any claim or demand, right, title and interest on the premises by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, or otherwise, he, she or they, are required to make the same known to Mr. JAMES PATCH, Attorney for the said purchaser, within 14 days from the date hereof, or else he, she, or they, will be precluded therefrom—Dated this 26th day of September, 1834.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO be let or sold, a large Commodious upper roomed House, with Stable, situated in a healthy place, near the Dutch Bunder, at Surat, formerly the property of the late John Andrew, application regarding the Rent or sale of the above House to be made to JOHN MORAES, at Damaun.

Bombay, 27th September, 1834.

TO BE LET—A house at Colabah.

Upper part of a house, No. 4, in Military Square.

Apply to CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE.

TO BE LET—A large commodious House called Shrubberry, on the Breach Candy road, lately occupied by Colonel Manson.

Also, one Houses in Meadow Street.

Ditto one ditto in Rampart Row, lately occupied by Capt. Ross. Apply to DADABHOY COWASJEE SON'S, Meadow Street.

Bombay, 27th September, 1834.

TO bet let—For stabling, avery commodious Range of Warehouses, situated opposite to Eduljee Cursetjee's Son's shop, in Rampart Row. For particulars—Apply at the Office of *Dadabhoy and Muncherjee Pestonjee*, in the Fort.

Bombay, 27th September. 1834

PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE New Ship MALLABAR, 650 Tons burthen, commanded by WILLIAM TUCKER, is expected to arrive here early in November and will be despatched for London in all December. The accommodations of this vessel are very spacious and neatly fitted up. A Surgeon is attached.—Plans of the Cabins to be seen at the Office of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

Bombay, 27th Sept., 1834.

FOR FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE LADY RAFFLES, 650 Tons, ROBERT POLLOCK, Commander, is expected in all December, and will sail in January. This ship has an excellent accommodation, having double gallaries, the same as an Indiaman, and carries a Surgeon.—Apply at the Office of ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

Bombay, 27th Sept., 1834.

FOR FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE DUKE OF ROXBURGH, 500 Tons, JAMES PETRIE, Commander, will sail in all January, having excellent accommodations for passengers, and carries a Surgeon. Apply at the Office of ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

Dady's Buildings, 27th Sept., 1834.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO MAURITIUS,

THE Ship ANN, of 320 Tons, JOHN MARIM, Commander, will leave Bombay in October, if inducement offers. For terms apply to JEEJEEBHOY DADABHOY, or to Captain JOHN MARIM.

Dady Street, 23d Sept., 1834.

PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL.

THE Ship BOUNTY HALL, 401 Tons, J. H. HARDING, Commander, has a poop, and will sail on 15th October. Apply to Captain HARDING, at the Office of Messrs. DIROM, CARTER AND CO.

Bombay, 27th September, 1834.

PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE LADY FAVERSHAM, G. WEBSTER, Commander, burthen 600 Tons, Carries a Surgeon, will sail positively on the 10th October, calling at Cananore, and the Cape of Good Hope.

Apply to Captain WEBSTER, at the Office of DIROM, CARTER and Co.

Bombay, 27th September, 1834.

FOR FREIGHT, OR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE Ship BOYNE, of 650 tons, Captain STOCKLEY, is daily expected and will be despatched about the end of November.—Apply to Messrs. FORBES, and Co., at whose office plans of the accommodations may be had.

Bombay, 27th Sept., 1834.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE CHARLES KERR, 500 tons, JOHN BRODIE, Commander, will be dispatched to London middle of October, and call on the Coast for Passengers Carries a Surgeon.

Apply at the office of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER and CO., where plans of the accommodations may be seen.

Bombay, 27th September, 1834.

FOR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE Barque ARAB, of 350 Tons, J. S. SPARKES, H. C. S. Commander, is expected here about the middle of this month, and will be dispatched about the end of Oct. Has good accommodations for a small party of passengers, and will call on the Coast if inducement offers. Apply to McGREGOR, EDMOND AND Co. *Bombay, 27th Sept.*, 1834.

PASSAGE TO LONDON.

THE Ship TRIUMPH, 600 Tons, T. GREEN, Commander, is expected here about the 15th November, and will be despatched in the course of the following month. Carries a Surgeon, and will call on the Coast if inducement offers. Apply to Messrs. REMINGTON and Co. at whose office, plans of the accommodation may be seen.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

THE HECTOR, 400 Tons, with all despatch. Has excellent accommodation, —Apply to Messrs. REMINGTON, and Co.

PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE MARQUIS of HASTINGS, 500 Tons, J. CLARKSON, Commander, is expected from London about the 20th proximo.

This vessel carries a Surgeon, and will leave in all December, or first week in January, calling on the Coast, if occasion requires.

Apply to Messrs. REMINGTON and Co. who have plans of the accommodation.

FREIGHT FOR OPIUM ONLY,

THE ANNA ROBERTSON, Capt. Alexander Nairne, now loading, and will sail with all dispatch to China.

Apply at the Office of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 17th September, 1834.

No. 390.—Ensign W. Thompson, of the right wing, European regiment, is allowed a furlough to Europe for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 19th September, 1834.

No. 391.—The appointment of brevet captain J. P. Elliot, of His Majesty's 40th regiment, to be aid-de-camp to colonel Sullivan, during the period he held the command of the Poona division, is confirmed.

No. 392.—The following appointment is made, from the 1st proximo:—

Lieut. John Grant, to be adjutant to the 2nd battalion of Artillery, *vice* Willoughby, who resigns, on being attached to do duty with the head quarters of the horse brigade at Poona.

No. 393.—Jemedar Shaik Ahmed, of the 3rd regiment native infantry, is appointed naib killadar of the the killadar, of the second class.

Bombay Castle, 22nd September, 1834.

No. 394.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to fix the amount of the fee payable upon the warrants of deputy assistant commissaries, at rupees twenty five.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
L. R. REID, *Sec. to Govt.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 20th September, 1834.

Mr. Hugh Malet, assistant to the principal collector of Poona, is to be placed in the charge of the purgunnahs of Joonere and Punabul, until Mr. George Malcolm returns from the Cape.

Mr. J. N. Rose, assistant to the principal collector of Poona, is attached to the sub-collectorate of Sholapoor.

Mr. H. Hebbert, to be assistant to the collector of Ahmednugger.

Bombay Castle, 23rd September, 1834.

Mr. A. Corfield, assistant to the collector of Ahmedabad, is allowed leave of absence for one month, to proceed to the presidency, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 24th September, 1834.

Mr. G. J. Alane, 3rd assistant to the principal collector in the Southern Marhatta Country, is allowed leave of absence for one month, to proceed to the presidency, for the benefit of his health.

Mr. H. Liddell, third assistant to the principal collector of Surat, is allowed leave of absence for one month to proceed to the Deccan, on urgent private affairs, under section XIV. of the absentee regulation.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 22nd Septembr, 1834.

Mr. E. E. Elliot, deputy warehouse-keeper, is allowed an extension for eight days, of leave of absence granted under date 9th ultimo.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
L. R. REID, *Sec. to Govt.*

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay, Castle, 22nd September 1834.

The Right Honorable the Governor in council has been pleased to cancel Mr. J. M. Macdonald's appointment to the situation of coroner of Bombay, and to appoint Mr. J. McLeod to that situation.

Bombay Castle, 23rd September 1834.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to permit Mr. Morgan, the Hon'ble Company's solicitor, to proceed to Ahmednuggur on private affairs, during the vacation, which will commence about the 1st of next month, and to be absent until the end of the month. Mr. Southouse acting for Mr. Morgan, during his absence.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to grant Mr. Kentish, judge and session judge of Ahmednuggur, a month's further extension of leave, on sick certificate.

SEPARATE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 24th September, 1834.

Mr. Edgar W. Burton, has permission to visit the presidency, in order to attend the ensuing examination in the Hindoostanee language

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. H. WAPHEN, *Sec. to Govt.*

GAZETTE.

THE *Courier* is right in supposing that we had not the date of the alleged departure of a fleet for the Baltic; and expresses considerable doubt of the correctness of the intelligence. The nature of the news is certainly calculated, if not to awaken doubt, at at least to create anxiety for some confirmation; and this anxety we share with our contemporary. All we affirm is, that a letter containing this information has been received, and that the same letter contains two other items of news, regarding the Malta fleet and the Austrian project of steam, which have both been fully corroborated from other quarters. There is therefore considerable ground for reposing confidence in the writer's allegation on the third point.——A fact stated by other letters from Egypt bears somewhat materially on this question—it is complained of in these letters that English news is received several weeks earlier from St. Petersburgh than from London or Paris. May not this intelligence have been so received?

AFFAIRS OF MESSRS. SHOTTON AND CO.

At a General Meeting of the Creditors of Messrs. Shotton and Co. held at the Office of the Executive Trustee, on Monday, the 22nd of September, 1834, Major Dunstervile in the Chair.

Present fifteen Gentlemen, representing claims to the amount of Rs. 15,57,60).

The following report was read by the Executive Trustee:—

REPORT.

In the Trust Deed to which most of you became parties there was a provision for the payment of the first Dividend in January next, should all the Creditors sign the Deed; this they have not done: but as I had succeeded in getting in funds to a considerable amount, which all must have wished to see divided, I applied to the partners to whom reference could be made, Messrs. Johnson and Hart, and with their consent I now propose to anticipate the period fixed, and notwithstanding the claims, still unrepresented to make a dividend, the parties receiving in signing a release to the partners of the Firm, which has been prepared in accordance with the Deed of Trust, and which is now laid before you. Its purport is approving generally of what has been done, and releasing the partners of the House, in consideration of the dividend now to be declared, and of such future dividend as may arise from the joint and separate Estates made over by them for your general benefit.

This resolution having been come to I have called a meeting for the purpose of proposing a division of the funds collected, and more particularly to lay before you a Schedule of the claims on the Estate, in order that opportunity may be afforded of verifying the amount at which your claims are respectively stated, of objection to those of others, should any wish to do so; and I must now request you to fix the period during which the Schedule should continue open to inspection before commencing the actual payment of the dividend, after which no additional claim, ought, I think, to be admitted; considering the length of time which has elapsed since the failure and the opportunities of adjusting accounts during this time, I think ten days would be sufficient, or that the Schedule remain open till Saturday the 4th October, and the payments commence on Monday the 6th. This Schedule is now before you and shews the demands on the Estate, including a few doubtful items under the head of suspense account to amount to Rs. 21,54,137. 3. 23., and on this I propose to pay a dividend of Twenty five per cent, for which purpose I available Rs. 5,42,278. 0 41. including the Company's Paper daily expected from Calcutta and Madras, as shewn in the Statement No. 1.

Statement No. 2 is also submitted to you, shewing the receipts and disbursements from the time the Estate was placed in my hands up to the present date, classing the expenditure under different heads, to shew more readily the objects to which it has been applied. Fom this you will perceive that I have resold the greater portion of the Government Paper in which the funds were invested as realized, placing the proceeds in the Treasury in the joiut names of Ragoba Jewajee and myself; this I did with the consent of the Committe of Reference in order to secure a better sale by gradually bringing it into the market than we could have hoped for had it been all held to the last, and then forced off at once. In this particular, as well as in the anticipation of the period for the first dividend, the terms of the Deed have been departed from, but I trust that in both, the deviation will meet with your approbation.

There is one other provision of the Trust Deed which I think might with propriety be departed from which is that making inperative a dividend, as often as the funds amount to 3 per Cent. Now this will I think cause unnecessary trouble both to yourselves and to me, should the future realzations prove at all rapid and I therefore recommend that the rate for regulating a Dividend should at present be fixed higher, leaving it to the Quarterly Meetings to direct a division of the funds in hand should they think it desirable; by this means you will retain the power of having a Dividend every three months, which will I think, be frequently enough when the amount to be divided is below the per centage you may fix.

JOHN BECKWITH,
Executive Trustee of Shottton and Co

Sept. 22d 1834.

STATEMENT NO. 1.

Funds available for the first Dividend

CASH BALANCE		
In the General Treasury	4,78,600.	
In hand	1,839. 3. 3.	
		Rs. 4,80,439 3 33
5 pr. Ct. Note of 1825 | 26 Sa. Rs	15000,	
Do. do. of 1822 | 23	33,900.	
		52,912 2 00
Deposits made by Debtors in course of realization		8,925 3 08
		Rs. 5,42,278 0 41
Claims Rs. 21,54,137· 3. 23. at 22 per cent		5,38,534 1 81

RESOLUTIONS.

1st. Moved by A. Farquharson } Esquires.
Seconded by J. McAdam }

Resolved, that the report read by the Executive Trustee be approved of and confirmed.

2nd. Moved by C B. Adam } Esquires.
Seconded by R. Leckie }

Resolved, that the statement of receipts and disbursement submitted to the Meeting be passed.

3rd. Moved by W. Edmond } Esquires.
Seconded by D. L. Burn }

Resolved, that the Schedule of Claims on the Estate remain open to inspection until Saturday the 11th October, after which all accounts unobjected to will be considered as adjusted.

4th Moved by Mansfield Forbes } Esquires.
Seconded by James McAdam }

Resolved, that a Dividend of twenty five per cent be declared; payment to commence on Monday the 3d October next

5th. Moved by James D. Nicol } Esquires.
Seconded by A. Farquharson }

Resolved that the next and future Dividends shall be declared as soon as the funds collected amount to 5 per cent on the claims; the Quarterly meetings retaining the power of directing a Dividend of a less amount.

6th. Moved by J. D Nicol } Esquires.
Second by James McAdam }

Resolved, that the result of the management of the Estate as shewn above, fully testifies the efficient attention to the interests of both Creditors and Debtors shewn by Mr. Beckwith, the Executive Trustee, and deserves the cordial thanks of the meeting which are hereby offered him.

7th. Moved by J. Beckwith } Esquires.
Seconded by Jas. McAdam }

That the thanks of the meeting are due to the Committee of Reference, Messrs. Farquharson, Forbes, Sindry and Jejeebhoy Dadabhoy, for the assistance they have at all times afforded the Executive Trustee in the management of the Estate.

8th. Moved by C. B. Adam } Esquires.
Seconded by W. Edmond }

That the Resolutions, Report and Statement No. 1. be published in the *Courier* and *Gazette* Newspapers,

9th. Moved by A. Farquharson } Esquires.
Seconded by J. D. Nicol }

That the cordial thanks of the meeting be given to the Chairman, Major Dunsterville, for his able and impartial conduct in toe chair.

The following, though not named, as a Resolution was directed to be placed on record.

It is the opinion of this meeting that it will be desirable at an early period to take into consideration the propriety of realizing the outstanding details by submitting them to public sale, must be the ultimate mode of closing the affairs of the Estate and the expences attending it.

With reference to the 3rd and 4th resolutions, notice is hereby given, that on and after Monday the 31th proximo a dividend of 25 per cent will be payable at my Office from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M. daily.

JOHN BECKWITH,
Executive Trustee of Shotton and Co.

22d Sept. 1834.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

MR. EDITOR.—Is it not a shame that the whole of India should, week after week, be humbugged by the imbecile old ladies of the city of palaces; they are like old Miss Mudge who thought she could boil a tea kettle better than her cook, and burnt her fingers in consequence. Why do not our brethren of the upper Provinces put their vito upon the experiments and consequent waste of the funds by mesdames of the new steam committee by it is certain—for their interest as well as that of the whole of India (excepting of some few Individuals who make a gain by receiving the first intelligence regarding the state of the markets) to start the steam vessel from the nearest port, and from whence the art of Steam Navigation to say, the least, is understood, viz. Bombay.

Your's ,&c.
CIVIS MUNDI

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessel's names.	*Date of intended departure.*	*To what port.*	*Touching where.*
H. C. s. Benares.	This day. ...	Ceylon.....	No where.
Ship Hector.....	1st October.	Liverpool..	No where.
" Triumph	In all Dec...	London	Uncertain.
" Marquis of Hastings ...	1st week in January..	Dittto.	Ditto.
"Charles Kerr ..	10 to 15 Oct.	Ditto.....	Cananore and Cape.
"Lady Feversham	1st October	Ditto.....	Ditto.
" Bounty Hall ..	15th ditto ...	Liverpool ..	No where.
Anna Robertson ..	1st week in ditto.	Cochin ..	

HIGH WATER TABLE.—27TH SEPT. 1834.

	MORN.		EVEN.	
Saturday	6	21	6	58
Sunday	7	28	7	58
Monday	8	23	8	48
Tuesday	9	09	9	30
Wednesday	9	49	10	09
Thursday	10	42	11	15
Friday	11	33	11	51

EXCHANGE.

	SELL.	BUY.
Six per cent Remitable Loan	131½	132
First five per cent Loan.		
No. 320, *a* 1st class,	107½	108
321, *a* 1040, 2nd. class,	107.	
1041 *a* 1040, 3rd class,		
Second five per cent Loan	107	*a* 110
Third five per cent Loan	109½	110
Bills on Calcutta 30 days	106	106½
Bills on Madras 30 days	101	101½
Bills at 6 months sight	1 | 10	1 | 11½
Canton Bills	None.	
Spanish dollars per 100	223	223½
Sovereigns each	11	11½

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVAL.

Lieut. A. C. Heighington, 1st. Gr. Regt. from Poonah.
Lieut. F. Horne, H. M. 20th Regt. from England.
Lieut. J. Chambre, do do. from do.
Ensign. Godfrey, 20th. N. I., from Poonah.
Ensign A. Rathborne, 24th Regt. from do.
Assistant Surgeon W. B. C. Graham, from the Deccan.
Ensign H. Vincent, 10th. Regt. N. I., from Poonah.

DEPARTURES.

Superintending Surgeon G. Smyttan, Staff to Bewndy.
Ensign R. R. Moore, 1st. Regt. N. I., to Poonah.
Lieut. G. Cooke, 13th. Regt. to Dapoolie.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

At Colabah, on the 25th Inst. Mrs. T. T. VonGeyer, of a son.

DEATH.

On the 24th Inst. Joseph, the Infant son of Mr. Francis Leggett, aged 6 days and 8 hours.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.—At Ootacamund, on the 3d September, the Lady of E. B. Thomas, Esq., M. C. S, of a Daughter. At Chingleput, on the 8th September, the Lady of J. Horseley, Esq., of a Son. At Courtallum, on the 31st August, the Lady of Captain Scott, 1st Regiment, of a Son.

MARRIAGES.—At the Black Town Chapel, on Monday, the 8th September, by the Rev. R. A. Denton, B A., Mr. J. C. Flannaghan, to Miss Jane A. Morgan.

DEATHS.—At the British Residency Yelwal, on Sunday, the 31st August, Major Henry Wiggins, of the 36th Regiment N. I. At Ootacamund, on the 1st September, Captain James Lawless, of H. M. 54th Regiment sincerely regretted by his Brother Officers. On Sunday morning, the 4th inst, Henry Adolphus, the infant son of Mr. Henry Vexon, aged 15th month 5 and 21 days.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.—At Calcutta on the 2d September, Mrs. J. B. Biss, of a daughter, At Mussooree, on the 16th August, the Lady of John Ross Hutchinson, Esq., of the Civil Service, of a Son, At Calcutta, on the 25th August, the Lady of Mr. J. E. Breen, of a Daughter. At Necmuch, on the 6th August, the Lady of William Thomas, Esq., 46th Regiment Native Infantry of a Son. At Ghazeepore, on the 23rd August, the Lady of Colonel Dannis, His Majesty's 3d Regiment or Buffs, of a Son. At Secrole, Benares, on the 27th August, the Lady of Lieutenant G. E. Hollings, 38th Regiment N. I., of a Daughter. At Malacca, on the 10th March, the Lady of Lieut. J. C. Hawkes, of the 23rd Madras Light Infantry, of a Daughter. At Singapore, on Saturday, the 28th June, Mrs. J. H. Moor, of a Son. At Calcutta, on the 6th September, Mrs. R. Scott Thomson, No. 6, Loudoun Buildings, of a Son At Mussooree, on the 23d August, the Lady of the Reverend J. C. Proby, Chaplain, of a Daughter. At calcutta, on the morning of the 8th September. Mrs. Charles Cooke, of a daughter. At Dinajpoor, on the 3d September, Mrs. James Reily, of a son. At Futty Ghur, on the 26th August, the Wife of Mr. James Brierly, Merchant, of a daughter. At Benares, on the 15th July, the Lady of the Reverend J. A. Sceurmann, of a duughter.

MARRIAGES.—At Singapore, on Tuesday, the 15th July by the Reverend F. J. Darrah, A. M., Residency Chaplain, Mr. Stephen Hallpike, to Ellen Richardson. At Calcutta, on the 3d September, at the Cathdral, by the Reverend H Fisher, Mr. Henry Gill, H. C. Marine to Mrs. Harrietta Blaney. At Calcutta, on the 3d September, at the Catherdal, by the Reverend H. Fisher Mr. James Hayden, H. C. Marine, to Miss Rebecca Darcy. At Calcutta, on the 6th September, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend H. Fisher, Mr. James Ed-Edward Gomes, and Miss Henrietta Carlow. At Calcutta on the 9th September, at the Armenian Church, by the Reverend Mr. Lazer, Mr. John Shircore, to Miss Ovidea, the only daughter of the late Charles Carapiet, Esq., of Madras. At Chinsurah, on the 6th September, Lieutenant and Adjutant J. E. Codd, His Majesty's 44th Regiment, Son of the late P. Codd, Esq., of Humstead Court, Kent, to Cornelia Mary Anne Holst, only daughter of the late Captain Holst, of His Majesty'y 53d Regiment. At Futty Ghur, on the 5th August, at St. John's Church, by the Reverend Mr. Ewing, District Chaplain, Mr. William Knight, to Miss Martha Brierly, eldest daughter of Mr. James Brierly.

DEATHS.—At Calcutta, on Thursday, the 4th Sept. the infant Son of Mr. John Pereira, aged 11 days. At Calcutta, on the 4th September, John Peter, aged 30 years. At Fort William, on the 1st September, Isabella Jane, the eldest Daughter of Sergeant J. Tratt, Calcutta Town Guard, aged 3 years and 10 months. At Kamptee, on the 1st August, Henry Harold, the infant Son of Lance Corporal Henry Wildon, Adjutant's Clerk, of the Madras Europeau Regiment, aged 5 days. At Singapore, on the 16th July, Elizabeth, the Wife of John Connolly, Esq., of this Settlement, aged 33 years 3 months and 20 days. At Singapore, on Saturday, the 21st June, after a short but severe illness, Maxima, the wife of Mr. John Francis, aged 42 years and 2 months. At Bankok, on the 30th March, on Easter Sunday, the Reverend Joze Esprit Marie Florent, Bishop of Sozopolis, Vicar Apostollic of Siam and Quedah, aged 75 years, of which he passed 45 in the Mission at Siam. At Calcutta, on the 4th September, Mr. John Slomon, of the Ship *Neptune*, aged 40 years. At Calcutta, on the 7th September, Mr. E. P. Ferries, aged 31 years, 8 months, and 22 days. At Cawnpore, on the 23d August, at the house of her Mother, Jackson Eliza Bingley, daugbter of the late Dr. Smith.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.—On the 20th May at all Saul's Church, St. Marylebone, by the Rev. George Goodenough Lynn, B. A. Captain Murray, E. I. C. S. to Sophia Ann eldest daughter of the Rev. James Lynn, B. A., Vicar of Keswich, Cumberland, and grand-daughter of the late Bishop Carlisle.

DEATHS.—At Eltham, on the 25th April last, Jane Caroline, the beloved wife of H. S. Reid, Esq., and second Daughter of the late Captain Thomas Blair, of Walton Grove, Surry. At Chelenham on the 2d May, Sophia Thorstou, aged eight years and four months, the youngest Daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Gibson, of the Madras establishment.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 23d. Brig Rampertap, Seedy Belal, Naiquedah, from Bhownugger 17th Sept.

Passengers.—8 Natives.

— 25th Portuguese Brig Flor de Inhambane, Veljee Esmaljee, Naiquedah, from Mosambique, 20 Augt.

Passengers.—6 Portuguese.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 21st.—The Hon'ble Company's Sloop of War Amherst, John Pepper, Esq., Captain, to Persian Gulph.

— Barque Futtay Rahimon, Ameer Woosmanbhoy, Naiquedah, Surat.

Passengers,—25 Natives.

— Ship George Cruttenden, Sh[illegible] bin Tyab, Naiquedah, to the Malay Coast.

— Barque Quebec Trader, J. L. Wood, Master, to Malay Coast.

—24th Barque Jessie, James Troap, Master, to Calcutta.

A LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP,—Magicienne.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S STEAMER,—Hugh Lindsay.
Do. SLOOPS OF WAR.—Benares.
Do. SCHOONERS.—Shannon and Royal Tiger.
Do. SURVEYING BRIG.—Palinurus.
Do. BRIG OF WAR.—Tigris.
FREE TRADERS,—Anna, Robertson. Lady Feversham, Hector, Bounty Hall, Charles Kerr, Sumdany, Emmie, and Robert.
COUNTRY VESSELS.—Shaw Byramgore, Prime, Maackbar, Meekaee, Mahomedie, Discovery, Ellora, Ann, and Rampertap.
ARAB.—Futtay Nesser, Imaum's Arab Ship Tawze. Futtay Eslam, and Nasser.
AMERICAN Ship Carvo.
PORTUGUSE.—Brig Estrela, and Flora de Inhambane.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—Sept. 12th, Ship *London*, Pickering, from London, 28th May. do. Ship *Africa*, Skelton, from England, 27th April, and Trincomalee 4th Sept. *Passengers*, Mr. Rough, for Calcutta, Mr. Basewear. Sept. 15th, Steamer Forbes, J. M. Forth, Calcutta 6th Sept.—*Passengers* Miss Pringle, Major Pringle; Mr. Siddons, Mr. J. Warthington, Dr. C. V. Ramachunder, and Servant and 2 Servants of Major Pringle. Do H. M. Ship Melville, bearing the Flag of Vice Admiral Sir John Gore, K. C. B. Henry Hart, Esq, Captain, from Meuritius 24th August

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—September 4. Ship *John Woodall*, J. Henderson, from Liverpool 4th May. September 7th Ship *Calcutta*, from Liverpool 11th March and Bombay 13th August—Ship *Hashmy*, from England 10th May and Madras 1st September—American Ship *Tuscany*, from Boston 32th May.

DEPARTURES.—September 4. Steamer *Forbes*, J. Forth, for Madras. KEDGEREE.—September 5. *Enterprize*, S. V., passed down at 6 A. M., and *Forbes*, S. V. at 9-30 A. M. *Enterprize* Steam Vessel passed up from Kedgeree at 1 P. M. HOOGHLY POINT—*Hooghly* S. V. anchored at 6 A. M., and passed up at noon—*Lord of the Isles* gone to pieces—nothing saved.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 27th SEPTEMBER, 1834.

The third of Sessions for the present year commenced on Thursday, the 25th instant before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Sir J. W. Audry. The following is a list of the Grand Jury:—

Bazett Doveton, Esquire, FOREMAN.

Francis Antonio de Cavalho	Cursetjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.
W. Edmond.	Shaik Abdulla Culveker.
Crawford McLeod.	Luxamun Hurrichundjee.
W. Solleny Grey.	Dady Cursetjee Ardaseer.
Stephen Digby Murray.	Humphry Francis Owen.
T. Robt. Richmond.	Andrew Farquharson,
Charles Binny Adam.	Charles Binny Skinner.
John Graham.	Robert Lindsay Leckie.
Wisswanthjee Ramchunder Dalvie	Mansfield Forbes. and Bomanjee Hormusjee Wadia, Esquires.
Framjee Cowasjee Banajee.	
Dadabhoy Pestonjee.	
Cursetjee Rustomjee.	

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice addressed them as follow:—

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GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY.—There are only two cases in the Calendar, on which I think it necessary to offer any observation. They are offences, under the 60th section of the 9th Geo. 4 c. 70. A husband, is charged with maliciously wounding his wife, by burning, with intent to do some grievous bodily harm; actuated, I presume, by some feeling of jealousy. Persons charged with a similar offence, were convicted in this Court, a short time ago, and I fear that this horrible practice, is prevalent on this Island. It was hoped that the severe punishment inflicted in that case, on a husband, and on others, who had assisted in burning his wife, would have prevented the repetition of an offence so shameless and cruel; but, if the present change shall be well founded, further example would seem to be necessary. Should the facts, disclosed by the Informations taken by the Magistrate, be proved before you, and should you be satisfied, that if death had been the consequence of the burning, the same would have amounted to the crime of murder, the Prisoner should be sent to take his trial, for the offence with which he is charged. In another case, it is alleged that a Seaman has been stabbed. If you should think that this violence was committed, under circumstances, which would have constituted the crime of murder, if the wound had proved fatal, you will be justified, in finding a Bill, for the offence charged against the party accused. The other offences are Burglaries and ootaining money under false pretences; and I am not aware that you will find any difficulty in investigating these charges. As the calendar is unusually light, I trust that we may fairly ascribe the comparatively diminished number of offenders, to the prevention of crime, and to the vigilence of the New Police.

The undermentioned Bills have been returned by the Grand Jury:—

FELONIES.

True Bill against Gunmhetur Dewmether for wounding with intent to maim, disfigure, disable or to do some grievous bodily harm.

True Bill on the 2, 3, 4 and 5 counts against Antonio Frances, for stabbing and cutting with intent to murder, maim, disfigure, disable or to do some grievous bodily harm.

Three True Bills against Dyaram Jairam, Hirroo Madjee, Jankoo Govind, Luximon Sutvajee, Luximon Mankoo and Suggoonee, for Burglary.

MISDEMEANORS.

True Bill against Gunmhetur Dewmeter, for assault.

Three Bills against Essoof Lutteefjee, for obtaining money by false pretences.

We have been informed that letters received from Malta dated as far back as the 23d May, also make mention of the report of the Fleet, under Sir Pulteney Malcolm, having sailed for the Baltic. Carrying the report back to this date, we have no hesitation in saying there can be no foundation for it.

A private letter from Singapore of 20th July, advises the arrival of the following Bombay Ships at that Port, after encountering very bad weather throughout the passage, *Sir Charles Malcolm*, *Bombay Castle* and *Caledonia*.

We learn that the Company's two *Brigs of War and Schooner*, at present in Harbour have received orders for immediate preparations for sea; their destination is said to be SOCOTRA, which, it is rumoured, Government has resolved to take possession of. The Bengal Steam Navigation Committee will be glad to learn, that such a plan is in contemplation, and we will take care to keep them informed, if it be true as stated.

The *Steamer Forbes*, after experiencing all sorts of delays, has at length got clear of the Bengal Committee, having passed Kedgeree, at about half past nine, on the morning of the 4th. Saugur on the 5, and finally got to sea on the 6th But what she had been about to the 15, the date of her arrival at Madras, does not appear, unless she has been acting up to the idea of a young Lady, who came out here some little time since, and asked the Captain who brought her to Bombay, if it was not the custom to anchor every night? Nine days reaching Madras, from the Sandheads, is certainly no great argument in favour of her fitness for the voyage, particularly after the thorough repair, and the beautiful order her Engines were said to be in, on coming out of Dock. Her performance on the trial, as reported in the Bengal papers, gave us no very exalted idea of her capabilities. Drawing only 12 feet water, 5¾ knots, unless over the tide, was certainly little enough; and taking the distance to Madras at 600 miles by water, and Calcutta at 120 miles up the Hoogly (we believe it to be more) it will leave 480 miles for the distance, from the Sandheads to Madras, to perform which the *Forbes* has taken nine days, or has gone at the rate of, a trifle more than, 3 miles per hour. We think we have said enough to show all confidence, in this vessel's powers to perform the undertaking, must cease; and that any old Arab Dow would answer all the purposes of this steamer, for carrying on a communication with England via Suez. The Bombay folks never professed to hold up the *Hugh Lindsay* as a perfect craft of her kind, neither have they said she was at all adapted for the tasks which have been, from time to time, imposed upon her, but on the other hand she has never failed to perform what she has undertaken, the Editor of the Calcutta *Courier* then coupling her name with that of *Forbes* in the manner he has, leading persons, unacquainted with the facts of the case, to suppose the *Hugh Lindsay* had also stuck by the way, is certainly not quite fair—Let them triumph also on the largeness of the present Packet carried by the *Forbes*, but at the same time let them recollect that Calcutta, meaning thereby the Presidency of Calcutta, contains about four times the number of European Inhabitants that Bombay does, let them then calculate if she has carried a proportionate number of letters. The *Hugh Lindsay's* last Packet consisted of 1872 letters viz. from the Bombay Presidency 1489, from the Calcutta 278, and from the Madras 106, letters: and our enquiries, at the Post office, inform us that 164 letters were sent from Bombay, to go by the *Forbes*, when she put back to Calcutta, which exceeds the number sent from thence on every occasion for transmission from Bombay except this last, the numbers are for the *Hugh Lindsay's* first voyage none, second voyage 159, third do. 69, fourth do. 73, and the last 278 as stated above. Bombay has therefore given more encouragement to Calcutta than the latter has to the former but we much question if it will do so again. Let them however triumph we say in all this, but let the *Forbes* reach Socotra if she can from Galle, before she has consumed her coal, and unless she can either better the rate she came down to Madras at, or can carry twenty, or one & twenty days coal, we do not hesitate to say she will not get half way. The Steamer then is either unfit for the undertaking, or there is some *humbug* about the matter, which we are unable to explain, but which must, at all events, be calculated to beget unbounded confidence in the new Bengal Committee.

We should be glad to know if any means exist for removing the nuisances committed on and in the neighbourhood of the Bunder at Mazagon? This Bunder we believe, was built at a very considerable expence, for the convenience of the Public, particularly in embarking, and disembarking during the monsoon months, when boats from Panwell experience great difficulty, and often danger, in attempting to beat up for the Fort from off Butcher's Island. The usefulness of this bunder is shown also by the circumstance of the Poona mail being now forwarded from it, instead of from the Fort as heretofore. Parties therefore leaving Bombay for the Deccan, or arriving from that quarter, usually prefer it to the other more distant bunders. It would then be very desirable if some means could be devised for rendering its atmosphere a little sweeter, and more wholesome. There are certain regulations applied to certain portions of the beach of Back Bay which might be extended to the immediate neighbourhood of this Bunder, and we are sure female delicacy would not be outraged by that extension, as it now often must be, for the want of such enforcement in this quarter. The shroffing fish on the lower part of Bunder, and along its sides, where the refuse is left to rot and putrify in the sun, and is often scattered over the bunder itself, poisoning the air with its abominable stench, ought at once to be put a stop to. There is another nuisance also, in this place, which might be put an end to. It is the filthy pool on the opposite side of the road to the Dock Yard, into which the spring tide is allowed to flow thro the drain. In this pool every abomination is committed, and here the greater part of the fish undergoes a second shroffing, and *washing*, no doubt much to the improvement of its flavour and quality: and here again quantities are left to rot on the road, much to the delight of the inhabitants, and Passangers to the Bunder.

MADRAS.

We have the arrival to-day of three vessels from England to report. The *Juliana*, *Orontes*, and *Coromandel*. We annex lists of Passengers.

PASSENGERS *by the Juliana for Madras.*—Mrs. Captain Pace (died at Sea) Mrs. Lieutenant Pace, Miss O'Connell; Captain Pace, M. N. I.; Captain Cunningham, Cavalry, Lieutenant Pace. M. N. I.; Lieutenant Richmond, M. N. I.—*For Bengal.*—Mrs. Hogg Langhorn and child; two Misses Bowen, Misses Dingwall, Hogg, Crow, Halford: Mr. Hay, writer, and 3 Female servants.

By the Orontes for Madras.—Mrs. Norton, Mrs. Glover, Mrs. Edwards; Captain Sinclair, H. M. 55th Regiment: Lieutenants Sheppard, Norton, and Glover, do.; Ensigns Edwards, and Tend, do.; Lieutenant Higginbotham, and Ensign Lindsay, H. M. 63d Regiment; Ensigns Whittle and Harding, H. M. 41st Regiment; Mr. and Mrs. Carver, 7 Privates, H. M. 55th and 36th, and 2 Women.—*For Calcutta.*—Mr. and Mrs. Punney, Miss Butter, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Kemp, and 1 Private H. M. 38th.

By Commandel for Madras—Mrs. Searle, Mrs Welsh, two Misses Searle, and Master Searle, Rev. Mr. Welsh, Assistant Surgeon Hogg, H. M. 41st Regiment; Ensign Day, H. M. 63d do. Mr. Doria, Cadet; two Misses Francks, and Master Francks—*For Calcutta.*—Mrs. Sturt, Mrs Gilbert and child; B. N. I.; Captain Smallpage, B. Cavalry, Captain Ewart, B. Artillety, Lieutenant Gilbert, H. M. 26th Regiment; Assistant Surgeon Stevenson, H. M. 3d do Reverend Mr. St Leger, Rev Mr. Chedurik, Rev Mr. Summer, Reverend Mr. Moore, Reverend Mr. Goinrand, Lieutenant Stuart, B. N. I., 2 Male European Servants, and 2 Native Female do.

By one of the above named vessels we have received copy of a reply from the Admiralty to an application relative to the absurd and unwarrantable practice lately enforced in these Seas, of making Merchantmen shorten sail and lower colours, when passing His Majesty's Ships of War. We annex it, and it is at once decisive of the question.

(COPY.)

ADMIRALTY, 10*th February*, 1834.

SIR.—Having laid before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiraly your letter without date relative to the inconvenience stated to be occasioned, to Merchant Ships by their being requ'rd to shorten sail, sand haul down their colours when passing Hi Majesty's Ships, I am commanded by their Lordship's to acquaint you, that the Regulations which did authorize such interference has been for some time rescinded, which will probably prevent the future recurrence of such inconvenience.

I am, Sir, &c.

(Signed) J. BARROW.

CALCUTTA.

RICKARDS, MACKINTOSH AND CO.

In the *Times* we observe an advertisement of the *third* dividend payable by Richards, Mackintosh and Co., being an aggregate payment of thirty-one and a half per cent. on their liabilities within twelve months from the date of their failure. It were to be wished that we could boast of a similar result here, but in the former case the dividends are the effects of the exertions of the partners of the house under the direct control of creditors unshackled by legal proceedings and formalities, which must always be detrimental to the effectual realizations of masses of real property suddenly thrown on a market. The Insolvent Laws may be applicable for winding up concerns in which a limited capital has been employed and limited liabilities exist, but experience has shown that they are not at all calculated to promote the realization of great and valuable properties of various descriptions and of balances and accounts amounting to ten millions sterling, about the sum for which, on a rough calculation, the six great houses were liable. In London and at Bombay this seems to have been known and felt, for at both those places no obstacles were thrown in the way of creditors managing the estates of the insolvents, with the aid of the insolvents themselves, in the manner best adapted to secure their own advantage; while here, where, on account of the magnitude and value of the properties, the Insolvent Law was specially inapplicable, it has been enforced with a fixed and sweeping determination of purpose for which it is difficult satisfactorily to account; and the numerous bodies of creditors, to whom alone the assets of the insolvent estates truly belonged, were thus debarred from undertaking the management of their own property. The different effects of the two systems of management are now becoming apparent.

One very objectionable part of the Calcutta plan is the abrupt and summary dismission of the partners of the insolvent firms, the men of all others who should and would have felt a deep interest in making the most of the estates in order to heal, as far possible, the injuries which they were the unintentionable causes of inflicting. No interest in the concerns is left to them—no encouragement is offered to them to exert themselves, and they lose in consequence that zeal which would, if called forth, have proved as salutary to their own afflicted minds as beneficial to the interests of the suffering creditors.—*India Gazette.*

DELHI.

Our extra of last week will have apprised our readers of the strength of the force ordered to be held in readiness to march against Joudpoor. The circumstance of so large an Army being thought requisite to effect Maun Sing's deposal, has naturally given rise to the supposition that he is likely to make a vigorous stand in defence of his Throne, and that he has probably secured the support of some of the neighbouring Princes, with whom it is suspected, that he has been in correspondence. That this conjecture may be realized, the ardour of our troops, at all times eager for an opportunity of adding to the fame of our arms, of course, leads them to desire; but although the unsatisfactory issue of the discussions that have been pending with Joudpoor for some months past, has rendered the assemblage of a force necessary, preparatory to taking the field for the vindication of our outraged supremacy, there is little probability, we imagine, that aught beyond a mere demonstration of coercion will be required to ensure Maun Sing's submission, or that the struggle, at all events, if any be attempted by him, will be other than a most faint one. Assuredly Maun Sing must be much too sensible of his own weakness and of our strength to entertain serious thoughts of engaging in active hostilities with us, however disaffected he may be towards our Government, and however little disposition he has shown to conduct himself towards it on that footing of subordination and respect due from a dependant in his situation to the paramount power. If he had an organised or devoted army, or could reckon on the ceoperation of his vassals he might perhaps be tempted, ere succumbing to us, to resort to an appeal to arms, though even then he could hardly hope to gain any thing by resistance. As it is, however, with no troops to bring into the field against us, or defend his capital with, but a few thousand rabble soldiers, clamorous for arrears of pay, which in the present exhausted state of his exchequer, he must find it difficult to discharge, and with the whole of his powerful feudatories, from whom alone any effectual support could be derived, not only discontented and estranged from him, but ready to seize the first opportunity of conspiring to hurl him from his *musnud*, so circumstanced, we say, it is impossible that he can fancy himself a match for us, or expect, by opposition, to arrest, the infliction of the penalty that awaits him. The existence of this disaffection amongst his subjects is, it must be observed, no secret to Maun Sing, nor can he hope by any largesses or concessions to overcome it. On two occasions of emergency he has had the feeling of the country towards him fairly put to the test, and in both instances have the most convincing proofs been afforded to him that not only can no assistance be looked for from his vassals or people in the hour of need, but that, on the contrary, the declaration of war against him would be hailed by them as a signal for general revolt from one end of his dominions to the other. The first occasion alluded to was in 1806 when he advanced at the head of his forces to oppose the confederacy formed for the purpose of restoring Dhoukul Sing, whose birthright he had usurped, to the Throne. At that time he had not shown much of the cloven foot, to render him, as he afterwards became, a particular object of execration to his people; yet such, even then, was the feeling against him, that the moment the two armies met, nearly all his followers deserted him and went over to the side of the enemy, and it was with considerable difficulty that he succeeded in effecting his escape to the hill fortress of Joudpoor, to the naturul strength of which he was alone indebted for his salvation. Subsequently to this, to save himself from domestic conspiracy, he was forced to affect insanity and shut himself up in the seclusion of his harem. Being delivered, however, from this situation by our Government after the treaty of 1818, he was enabled, through our support to perpetrate a series of atrocities and acts of oppression that completed the alienation of his subjects from him; and when, in 1828, his territories were again threatened with invasion by Dhowkul Sing, so universal was the spirit of rebellion throughout Marwar, that the exile would undoubtedly have been placed on the throne but for the intervention of the paramount power, which compelled him to relinquish his enterprise and withdraw from the combination that had been formed in his favour, lest it should disturb the peace of Rajwara. These unequivocal manifestations of the disposition of his vassals towards him can leave Maun Sing in little doubt as to the side on which they would range themselves in a war undertaken for the purpose of terminating his hated rule; and with such little encouragement to resistance, we can hardly bring ourselves to believe that he will be so rash as to risque a trial of strength against us. The only thing that could at all induce him to assume a warlike attitude would be the idea that national honor rendered it incumbent on him not to resign his *guddi* without a struggle. This consideration is a powerful one with Native Princes, and may possibly induce him to hold out as long as he can,—to which course he may be also somewhat encouraged by the recollection of the six months' siege which the fortress of Joudpoor stood against the allied forces of Jyepoor, Bicaneer, and Dhowkul Sing in 1806, though only defended by a garrison of two or three thousand men. These motives to opposition, however, are more than counterbalanced by those of a different tendency to which we have adverted; and rather than forfeit every thing by hostilities, the probability is, we think, that Maun Sing will endeavour to preserve his claim to that, which, in the event of his quietly submitting to his fate, he may still hope to obtain from our Government. By this we do not mean to say that he ever will or ever can afford the satisfaction demanded of him for his offences. That that is out of the question may be inferred from the embassy, lately sent by him to Ajmere, having failed to make any approach towards a settlement of the pending questions, and hence the necessity of enforcing the penalty incurred by him: but though his dethronement be decreed, owing, as we suspect, to our demands against him being of a nature to preclude his complying with them, yet he may be allowed, if he does not further provoke the displeasure of Government, to retire on a liberal provision to our territories, without any curtailment of his liberty, and with such a prospect before him, Maun Sing is not the man we take him to be, if he attempts to run a muck by engaging our troops. Sooner than incur the risk of being taken captive by such a mad proceeding, he would have recourse to the dagger or the chalice,—an alternative not uncommon amongst Rajpoots, and one that Maun Sing is said to have been with difficulty dissuaded from resorting to after his defeat by the army of the League in 1806; but when we remember on the other hand the powers of endurance subsequently evinced by His Highness, and the tenacity with which he clung to life at a time when bowl and bodkin were tempting enough to him, it does not seem to us probable that he will close his career in this way, any more than that he will court death or captivity in the field. In these opinions, however, we may be mistaken—at this distance from Joudpoor our means of information are necessarily very imperfect, and, as we speak in a great measure from conjecture, our speculations are consequently offered with diffidence. Ere long we hope to procure intelligence which will enable us to form a more correct judgement as to the course Maun Sing is likely to pursue. Meanwhile perhaps it may be interesting to some of our Military readers to have a description of the hill fort of Joudpoor, of which it has been said that, "without shells, it would laugh a siege to scorn," and we accordingly subjoin the following from *Tod.*—Appended to this extract, will also be found a short account of some of Maun Sing's offences of modern date, taken from a printed sketch of his history which was drawn up last year, but which has not yet, we believe, been published. His Highness most probably has something further to account for than the delinquencies herein enumerated, but in the absence of more exact information on this point, it may serve to throw some light on the causes, still unknown, that may be supposed to have involved him in his present predicament with our Government, exclusive of the enormities of the past, too numerous and too well known to be recapitulated by us, which have long rendered his rule a reproach to us.—*Delhi Gazette, Septemeber 3.*

DESCRIPTION ON THE FORTRESS AND TOWN OF JOUDPOOR.

Tha Fort is erected on a mole projecting from a low range of Hills, so as to be almost isolated, while, being higher than the surrounding objects, it is not commanded. This table ridge (mountain we cannot call it since its most elevated portion is not more than three hundred feet in height) is a curious feature in these regions of uninterrupted aridity. It is about twenty-five miles in length, and as far as I could determine from a bird's eye view, and from report, between two and three in breadth, the Capital being placed on the highest part at the southern extremity, and may be said to be detached from it. The northern point, which is the highest, and on which the Palace is built, is less than three hundred feet. Every where it is scarped, but especially at this point, against which the Batteries of the league were directed in 1806, at least a hundred and 20 feet of perpendicular height. Strong walls and numerous round and square towers encircle the crest of the Hill encompassing a space of great extent, as may be judged from the dimensions of the base, said to be four miles in circuit. Seven barriers are thrown across the circuitous ascent, each having immense portals, and their separate guards. There are two small lakes under the Walls: the *Ranni Talab*, or Queen's lake, to the East, and the *Golab Sagur*, or Rose water sea to the South, from which the Garrison draws up water in buckets. There is also inside a coond or reservoir, about 90 feet in depth, excavated from the lake, which can be filled from these Tanks; and there are likewise wells within, but the water is brackish. Within are several splended edifices, and the Rajah's residence is a succession of Palaces, each Prince since the founder having left memorials of his architectural taste. The city to the Eastward of the citadel is encompassed by a strong wall, 3 coss, or nearly 6 miles in extent, on which a hundred and one Bastions (or Towers are distributed; on the Ramparts are mounted several *Raikals* or swivels. There are seven gates to the capital, each bearing the name of the city to which it leads. The streets are very regular, and adorned with many handsome edifices of free stone, of which the Hill is composed.

"Maha Raja Maun Singh, has generally in his communications with the agents of our Government maintained a tone of superiority, or at all events not of that submission which has marked the conduct of the other chiefs of Rajpootanna. On the Governor General's late visit to Ajmeer, he did not, like the other chiefs visit his Lordship; he has allowed his tribute to fall two years into arrear; he is supposed to have opened some political correspondence with the Autocrat of the north; to have afforded on the frontiers of his dominions an asylum to certain Nuggur, Parkur, and Kosa plunderers, who violated the frontiers of other states; he did not meet in good spirit the measures adopted for the adjustment of certain boundary disputes between his own and the territory of other states; and he did not readily supply the contingent of troops which by treaty he his bound to bring forward on the demand of the British Government."

"There is no doubt that the contingent furnished by Joudpore for the purpose of assisting in the operations of the present year against the Kosas has failed in the performance of its duty; and the probability is that it has acted treacherously. Neither circumstance need much surprise us, for Joudpore, has been too long and too intimately connected with these plunderers to render it probable that we should have its cordial support in their subjugation, which brings our power

bearer to the capital than could be agreeable to its haughty chief. It is like expecting the assistance of the Mahratta powers in the overthrow of the Pindarees." *Ibid.*

LAHORE. Dost Mahummud Khan having written in the letter to Koonwur Nownehal Singh that now, that all his Brothers had assembled at Cabul, they would complain to the maharajah himself, as if hinting that they would give battle. His Highness after hearing the contents dispatched a letter to the Sirdar purportiug that he was highly gratified at hearing of his victory over Shah Shuja; but that the Shah having advanced to such a distance into the heart of the country without means and precipitately attacked and fought with them, it was not to be wondered that he had been discomfited—that it was always imprudent to be hasty in battle—that they should bear in mind that the Khuleefah, or fanatic Syed Ahmud had invaded Peshawur, & the country of the *Yooulf Zyees'* Punjtar &c. carrying tumult, warfare and devastation before him, and that he had collected under his standard near 200,000 men; but that one valiant Sirdar of the Sirkar sufficed to effect his overthrow and sent him with his followers to "Jehunumabad." That the Shah was nothing in comparison to the *Ghuleefah*—that with regard of the Sirdars of Peshawur they had been repeatedly warned by the Sirkar to desist from their wayward and rebellious conduct, and that he (Dost Mahummud Khan), had himself counselled them, but that they had turned a deaf ear to all admonition, upon which troops had been at last sent to bring them to a proper sense of their duty, and they had fled. That now it was His Highness's intentions to proceed with an army consisting of his Battalions, horse and foot artillery, and Sirdars of exalted dignity and renowned valour, with innumerable troops to visit that country and make new conquests, in the month of *Assouj* (Sept. and Oct.) and that the auspicious day of the Dusserh would be commemorated at Peshawur—that it would then behove the Sirdars of that place to send one of their Brothers to the uzoor with Persian Horses and other valuable presents, and to enjoin him uot to act in disobedience or contrary to the Sirkar's will and pleasure, but to be submissive and thankful for whatever might be bestowed on them.

His Highness having consulted his courtiers as to how the subjugation of Peshawur might be best effected, they represented that it was advisable to have forts erected speedily and to have stores of grain and ammunition lodged in them, to keep well disciplined troops there and pay them regularly, to order Monsr. Court's Battalions which were returning thence, to halt and remain where they had arrived, to cheer up the troops by promises of reward in lieu of leave, and to hold out conciliatory assurances to the nobility and gentry of Peshuwur to return and settle in the country. His Highness approved of the advice and said it was very judicious. The maharajah then remarked that some of the English Gentlemen took much interest in Shah Shooja ool Moolk's success—that when the Shah set out on his expedition to the Westward warm discussion took place in the presence of the Governor General in which one party contended that the Shah would infallibly conquer the country of Candahar and Cabul while another as obstinately maintained from their knowledge of the state of feeling and parties in the country, that the Shah would meet with discomfiture. That when the Shah gained the victory at Shikarpoor and levied a contribution of five lacks of rupees on the Scindhians, those that thought favorably of the Shah's enterprize and predicted his success wrote to the Governor General exultingly and submitted to His Lordship's consideration whether their view of the matter, or that taken by the opposite party, had proved correct. On this occasion, said this Highness, those Gentlemen were very proud of their political foresight, but what, he added, will they now have to say for themselves? —*Ibid.*

LATEST EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS, JUNE 6.

LATE MINISTERIAL CHANGES—CHURCH.

The Earl of WICKLOW rose to move for the production of the late Commission to examine into and report upon the Irish Church Establishment, and to call for definite explanations from Ministers on the measures they meant to pursue, in the hope that their statements might serve to allay the alarm entertained both in England and Ireland by the friends of the establishment. Ministers had divested themselves of the aid of those to whom the country had hitherto looked up with some degree of confidence—(Hear, hear); they had thrown aside that drag-chain, which might be said to have impeded their rapid course in the downward path of revolutionary spoliation. (Hear, hear.) With reference to the commission, viewed abstractedly from the circumstances and events with which it was connected, he was at a loss to see on what principle or ground it could be maintained. Was it the result of any motion in that or the other House of Parliament? Was it required by any deliberation or acts now being carried on in either House? Certainly not. On what ground then could it be defended? It was strange that this Commission should be notified on the very eve of that gracious speech alluded to by the Noble Duke (Newcastle). He did not require any thing which had taken place in the House this evening, to inform him that it was irregular to allude to any speech of his Majesty, particularly of a private nature; but when a document of that nature had been published in the newspapers, when it was announced to be the speech of the Sovereign, and when there was no contradiction to it, he thought that he had a right to consider it, he would not say, a speech of the Sovereign, but, at all events, to allude to it as a document of public notoriety.—(Hear, hear.) He would not say that his Majesty had ever made that speech; but he would put the case hypothetically, and he would say, if any Sovereign of England did utter such a speech, it was one which did equal honour to his head and his heart.—(Cheers.) It proved that he was not unmindful of the sacred duties which he had to perform—that he had duly studied the annals of his country and family to some effect and purpose—that he well knew the principles and causes which placed the House of Hanover on the throne of these realms, and which cast into exile the House of Stewart: he well knew the light which was to guide his path, and the beacons which warned him of that which he ought to shun.—("Hear, hear," from the Duke of Cumberland.) Was it not then strange that, on the very eve of that declaration, the tears still moist on the Royal cheek, the Ministers of the Crown should propose to the Sovereign the issuing of thip Commission?—(Hear, hear.) He should like to know if the reasons given in another place, and which, from their publicity, he had a right to allude to, had been assigned to the Sovereign, in order to induce him to put his name to this Commission? He should like to know if it were really true that a Commission of this sort, which every body knew required some time, and considerable formality, had actually been signed and issued, *bona fide*, on Monday?—(Hear, hear.) He had asked whether the reasons stated in another place had been assigned to his Majesty, in order to obtain his signature. What were those reasons? He found, by the public papers, that a Noble Lord (Lord Althorp he alluded to), high in his Majesty's councils, had made use of the following language: —"He needed not, he thought, to say, that no man in his senses could think of advising his Majesty to issue such a Commission, unless he was prepared to act on whatever the Report of that Commission should be."—(Hear, hear.) A Minister of the Crown—the leader of the House of Commons—had made that declaration. Had they, then, come to this? Were the duties of the Administration to be thus delegated to Commissioners? Was such a Commission, like a Roman dictator, to supersede all law and the established institutions of the country?—(Hear.) But another declaration, made by another Noble Lord, a Member of his Majesty's Government, was to the following effect:—"He stated that he differed from the Hon. Member for St. Alban's when he said that Ministers must dissent from this resolution, because they did not adopt it; he thought, in fact, that Government were adopting the very best method of carrying the principle into effect." Thus, then, had the objects of the Commission been openly, broadly, and distinctly avowed in another place by the Members of his Majesty's Government. Should they hear those sentiments re-echoed within those walls? Would the Noble Earl at the head of the Government, and the Noble Marquis, the President of the Council, give their countenance to such opinion?—(Cheers.) The resolutions themselves were before the world, and he did not need to repeat them; it was enough for him to say that they not only declared the competency of the State to lay violent hands on the property of the Church, but that the time had come when that interference was necessary.—(Hear.) The Noble Earl opposite, he trusted, would be glad of the opportunity of repelling the foul calumny which such sentiments must throw on the character and principles of the Government; for he (Earl Wicklow) could not but attribute them, not to the statesmanlike views of the present Administration, but rather, he hoped, to the fault and inaccuracy of Parliamentary reporters. The Noble Earl then referred to the progress of revolutionary opinions in this country in connection with the history of Whiggism, and quoted a passage from the writings of Mr. Burke, in which it was stated that "the people of England had incorporated and identified the estates of the Church with the mass of private property, of which the State is not the proprietor, either for use or dominion, but the guardian and the regulator.—(Cheers.) They had ordained that the provision for the establishment should be as stable as the earth on which it stands, and should remain inviolable. It was dangerous here to talk of 'more or less:' 'too much' and 'too little' were treason against property; sacrilege and proscription were not among the ways and means of our committees of supply."—(Cheers.) These were sentiments worthy of an honest Whig. But it might be said that Burke at that period was not a Whig. True, he had separated from that party who had called themselves his friends, and Whigs; but he had perceived, when the trying occasion came, that if he was to be enabled to serve his country, and protect her from the poisoning influence of French democratical principle, it was only to be done by quitting their mischievous connection. Those opinions were promulgated to the world when the Noble Earl, now at the head of Majesty's Government, was commencing his public career. The dawn of the Noble Earl's political career was in the midst of the dissemination of French Jacobinical principles over the world, and its setting would be the downfall of the Church of England.—(Hear, hear.) He would most solemnly avow that of all the plans which the most wild, and reckless, and mischievous Administration could devise, in order most effectually to conciliate Ireland, this was the most calculated to open all those wounds which the Governments of later times had been endeavouring to close up, and to produce a train of the most alarming consequences. Was it safe, with the elements of the social system disorganised, to allow this demon of discord to stalk abroad—to enter every parish church, hamlet, and habitation, great or small—and for what? To separate the religious sects, the Protestant from the Catholic: to set the great majority on one side, and mark the small minority for the odium and ridicule of the predominant party. He must attribute the conduct of Ministers to ignorance of the condition of the country, for he would not attribute it to a worse motive. He trusted, however, that the country would open its eyes to the course which was now being pursued, and that the people would bestir themselves in defence of all that they held sacred and dear.—(Cheers.) He hoped that, at least, their Lordships would let the people of this country know, that if there was a House of Commons clamorous for the sanctioning of measures of the kind now proposed, and a Government ready to pander to the passions of agitators, there was still in their Lordships' House a body willing to support the people, and capable of doing so.—(Much cheering.) He turned with confidence to the Noble Marquis opposite (Lansdowne) who had always been intrusted by the country. He was not one of those statesmen who, in their career, reminded one of the sea-weeds cast up from the bottom, to float for a time on the surface of the flood, ready to sink to their original position as soon as the agitation of the waters should subside.—(Hear, and laughter.) The Noble Marquis had long occupied an honourable position in public estimation, and until he heard him in his place avow that he concurred in the sentiments uttered by his colleagues in the other House, he would never believe that he could do so. The question which he (the Earl of Wicklow) had raised must have an answer. The usual policy of Ministers would not succeed.—Silence would be damnatory—was cowardice. A declaration must be made, and therefore he asked the Noble Earl whether the Cabinet was determined to advocate the principle that it was legal to seize upon the property to the Church and apply it under the name of religious and moral purposes, to other than those of the Church of England—whether, in fact, the Government could seize upon the property of the Church, and apply it to religious purposes of the Roman Catholic population? The Noble Earl concluded by moving "That an address should be presented to his Majesty, praying that he would be graciously pleased to direct a copy of the commission issued relative to the Church of Ireland, to be laid upon the table of the House."

Earl GREY—My Lord it is not, I believe my usual practice to shelter myself beneath a cowardly silence, and most assuredly I will not do so on the present occasion.—(Hear, hear.) I will proceed to state, with as much distinctness as I can what are the views, the motives, and the principles which induced me and my colleagues to advise his Majesty to issue the commission which is the subject of this night's discussion. The motion is simply for the production of a copy of the commission. The Noble Earl must have been assured that the motion would not be opposed, because a similar motion has been acceded to in the House of Commons, and a copy of the commission is actually now upon the table of that House. The Noble Earl, however, not choosing to wait for the production of the commission, has been pleased to offer various comments upon what he considers its objects, and to lay the foundation of a future motion—for if, upon examination the commission should be found to bear the character which the Noble Earl has attributed to it, I must tell the Noble Earl—as I told the Noble Duke at the commencement of the business this evening—that his duty will not conclude with the seepch which he has delivered, but that he must take one of three courses, if the commission should prove to be such as he has described it, and to be issued from the motives which he supposes, he must either propose a vote of censure upon us who advised the issuing of it, or move an address praying his Majesty at once to dismiss his Ministers, who have been guilty of the inexpiable crime of advising him to issue a commission which is founded on principles of injustice and spoliation, and is calculated to set Ireland in a flame.—(Hear.) It is the duty of the Noble Earl and those who take the same view of the matter that he does, not to content themselves with mere declamation, but to adopt practical measures, and to do what in them lies to show the country the great danger which would be incurred by suffering the Government to continue in the hands of those who at present administer it. I say there is no shrinking from this course.—(Hear, hear.) Having said thus much, I will wait anxiously for the further proceedings on the part of the Noble Earl, which, I think, he is bound to institute, and will now proceed to notice some of the arguments which he has employed on the present occasion.—(Hear, hear.) The Noble Earl supposes that the commission could have been issued with no other intention than that of sanctioning the spoliation of the Church. I deny that such is the case. I say that myself and my colleagues do not look forward to a great alteration; but to nothing beyond that. When the Noble Earl talks of the commission being paramount to the Government, and of its being invested with power to dictate to the Ministers of the Crown, and quotes for his authority an extract from a speech delivered by my Noble Friend, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the other House, (whether correctly reported on not I do not know) I must say that he puts a false construction both upon the grounds on which the commission, was issued, and the motives of those who have advised it. The commission was to inquire not into opinions but into facts, for the purpose of collecting information on which ultimately the Government and Parliament may form an opinion and act. The commission prejudges nothing, decides nothing. The commission is issued with a view to the regulation, with a view, if you will, to a different appropriation, of the revenues of the Church.—(Hear, from the opposition.) I ask the Noble Earl whether in the country, which is naturally the first object of his solicitude, he can meet with many persons who think that the state of the church in Ireland is such as not to require the most careful attention?" I never met with any person, either belonging to the sister country or to this, who would not admit that the Church in Ireland stood in a different situation from the Church in England. It is true that they are united by law (the policy of which may well be disputed); but it is universally admitted that the circumstances connected with the Churches of the two countries are so different, that different measures of improvement are necessary for that of Ireland than an application to the Church in this part of the empire. Under these circumstances I contend, that the property of the Church does not stand on the same footing in both countries. The rights of the present possessors I will hold sacred; but I maintain that the property of the Church is a subject for the exercise of the discretion of Parliament. Is this opinion exclusively received? I certainly do not like the practice which is inconsistent with the orders of the House, of quoting from speeches made elsewhere; but as the Noble Earl has set the example, I will quote from the speech of one whom I regard as a very high authority, and whom the Noble Earl will readily admit to be so. In a recent debate in the House of Commons, I find these words attributed to a Right Hon. Baronet (Sir R. Peel):—"He was prepared to meet the motion of the Hon. Member for St. Albans with a direct negative; but if he did so, it would be extremely unjust to imply that he was contented with the present condition of the Established Church in Ireland. Two years ago, when a Committee was appointed on the subject, those who were connected with that Committee could bear testimony that he (Sir R. Peel) admitted himself ready to consider any measures calculated to correct any abuses that prevailed in that establishment. He stated his opinion at that time—an opinion which still remained the same—that the state of the Protestant Church in Ireland was such, that the time might come when they ought to consider whether or no measures might not be devised for appropriating a portion of the Church property of Ireland, not to other objects, but so as to facilitate the propagation of Divine Truth, which was the great end and aim of that establishment." (Loud cries of "Hear, hear," from the opposition.) Noble Lords cry "Hear;" and I respond to that acclamatian. I certainly think that the passage I have read asserts the true principle on which we should proceed. When Sir R. Peel, I say, expressed himself dissatisfied with the present condition of the Church in Ireland, and said the time must come when it would be necessary to decide upon a different appropriation of its revenues, he stated the principles on which I have acceded to the issuing of the Commission. (Hear.) I fairly avow my opinions with respect to the property to the Church in Ireland. I think, that if a considerable excess of revenue shouldremain beyond what is required to support the efficiency of the Church, and other purposes connected, as Sir R. Peel says, with the interests of true religion—I avow the principle that the State has a right to deal with that surplus with a view to the exigencies of the State and the general interests of the country. (Loud cries of "Hear," from, the opposition.) This may or may not be an erroneous opinion, but I can assure your Lordships that it is the conscientious opinion of one who is as sincere a well-wisher and supporter of the Church as any of you. When I contemplated the measures and proceedings in the other House of Parliament, I certainly did think (and it is surprising to me that any one with his eyes open can come to any other conclusion) that a full investigation into the state of the Irish Church, with a view to such alterations as may be found expedient, and amongst others with a view to a different appropriation of its revenues, was absolutely necessary. It is said that the issuing of the commission will establish a precedent for a similar proceeding with respect to the Church in England. I hope not; I trust that the Protestant established religion will be preserved and maintained in all the purity in which it now exists in this country; but I am sure that those who endeavour to connect the two churches, in spite of the anomalous circumstances in which the Church in Ireland is placed—circumstances so anomalous that nothing like them was ever before known in the history of the world—do not benefit the Church in England, and give no support to the Church in Ireland. Can any one who looks at the state of the Irish Church fail to perceive that it must necessarily be a subject of anxious consideration with every statesman? The revenues of the Church of England are not, if properly distributed, more than sufficient to insure its efficiency; but Ireland, where not more than one-seventh of the population is Protestant, and only one-tenth belongs to the Established Church, the revenues of the establishment are enormously disproportionate to its wants Is it possible to believe that this state of things can exist without some inquiry upon the subject? Feeling that this is a subject which has attracted general attention—to which not a few factious demagogues, but a greater number of sincere well-wishers of the Established Church look with deep anxiety—believing that is the one with respect to which the opinion of the majority of the House of Commons is no longer dubious—his Majesty's Ministers have thought it right to recommend the issuing of a Commission, to obtain all the information which is requisite to enable Parliament to ascertain in what manner the Irish Church should hereafter be dealt with. In doing this, I disclaim any intention to sanction the principle of spoliation; I wish merely to effect a new appropriation of the revenues of the Church. This is a principle which every country in Europe has recognised and acted upon. Has the Noble Earl attended to the opinions, not, I say again, of violent men, who are ready to rush into any extravagant excess, but of the sober reflecting part of the community, and, above all, of the House of Commons. Let us, for a moment advert to the numbers of the late division in that House. The numbers appear by the votes to have been 336 to 120, the minority being in favour of a proposition which, had I been a Member of that House, I would have opposed. Those who voted for that proposition desire a larger measure of alteration than I do. The number of those who voted for the previous question, and of those who supported the original motion, united, amount to 516. I ask the Noble Earl whether under these circumstances, he thinks that the danger which threatens the Church in Ireland would have been adverted by ours having no inclination to yield to the expressed wish of the House of Commons? Would it have been better if, instead of the Government taking the matter into its own hands and issuing a Commission, we had allowed the House of Commons, against our wishes to address his Majesty, praying for an inquiry into the state of the Irish Church? I and my colleagues must have retired as soon as the result of the division had been made known; and who, I should like to know would have answered the address of the House of Commons? Another Administration would probably have been formed on principles more congenial to the sentiments of Noble Earl, who might have advised his Majesty to give such an answer to the address as would perhaps have led to consequences which I cannot contemplate without apprehension. Under the circumstances in which we were placed, I certainly concurred in advising his Majesty to do what I think will—unless it be made the subject of party violentce—be best for the interests of the country. The Noble Earl has fixed upon a particular expression in the speech of my Noble Friend in the other House of Parliament and with reference to that, says that he would not have issued the Commission without being prepared to act upon it. Undoubtedly we would not; but we are prepared to take the revenues of the Protestant Church and give them to the Catholic Church. I know that such an imputation has been cast upon us; I am aware that I have been charged with having such an intention, but I disclaim it as most unjust. What I and my colleagues propose to do is simply this—we are prepared to act upon the Commission as far as this—that when it produces such a body of information as we expect, we will take it into consideration, and be prepared to act upon it honestly and conscientiously, with a view to the general interests of the country.—(Hear, hear.) We are accused of precipitancy. The Noble Earl says that we have decided upon issuing th

Commission in the heat of the moment, without due deliberation. In order to relieve the Noble Earl from all anxiety, I beg leave to inform him that this Commission is no new matter, but that several months ago—my Noble Friend near me informs me it was on 18th January last—the despatch (able, as every thing is which proceeds from the Noble Marquis) was received from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, recommending that such a Commission should be issued.—(Hear.) If we have any thing to reproach ourselves with, it is, perhaps, with not having acted sooner on the Noble Marquis's recommendation. I have now announced the principles on which the Government is prepared to act, and I believe that, in acting upon them, we shall not be pursuing a course that will endanger the general interests of society or of religion. I may be mistaken—I may be misguided—I may be wrong; but these are the principles upon which I am prepared to act, conscientiously believing that by such a course alone can the affairs of Ireland be brought to a satisfactory result. The Noble Earl says, that we Whigs are acting upon principles which are not the principles of Whigs, as described by Mr. Burke; and he also alluded to an early period of my life, and said that I began my career by assisting in the dissemination of Jacobinical principles, and am now about to conclude it by effecting the downfall of the Church. I hope the Noble Earl's prophecy may prove as false as his facts. In early life I certainly took up with all the fervour of youth the great question of Parliamentary Reform, which, in my latter days, I have brought to a successful termination.—(Loud cheers.) With respect to Mr. Burke, I can never speak of that illustrious person without the greatest admiration of his talents, his unbounded knowledge, his extraordinary attainments, and without a deep sense of the important services which he rendered his country. There is no author from whose pages I would more willingly extract the principles of Whiggism than from those of Mr. Burke; but it unfortunately happens, at the same time, that there is no Tory, let him be ever so violent who cannot from other parts of that illustrious man's writings adduce principles consistent with those which he professes, particularly with respect to the Irish Church.—(Hear, hear.) It is undoubtedly true, that I and every other member of the Administration, except one, felt the urgent necessity of introducing the measure of Parliamentary Reform. We thought it right, also, that it should be extensive, in order that we might afterwards take our stand upon it—and I appeal to your Lordships and the country whether I have not resisted every attempt to push the principles of that measure further. Having, however, secured to the people of England their own representation, by means of which they can correct existing abuses, and prevent the introduction of new ones, it was my anxious desire that in the prosecution of further salutary improvements, the Government should proceed in a regular course, on moderate and constitutional principles, and not be urged by clamour from without into extreme and dangerous acts This course I have endeavured to pursue, in spite of misrepresentation from both sides. I have been attacked on one side, unjustly, I think, upon some occasions, for feebleness and indecision; and on the other for precipitancy and violence. I have endeavoured to avoid both extremes. I have always felt a deep anxiety, which may, perhaps, have affected my course, to avoid collision between this and the other House of Parliament. Your Lordships are aware of the feeling which prevails on this subject, and I am sure that you will do your duty fearlessly and honourably, but I beg to warn you against the consequences of a collision which, whatever party might gain the victory, and I think that on which side victory would be can hardly be doubted, cannot be attended by anything but consequences of the most dangerous nature. I stand here as the Minister of the Crown before your Lordships and the country, asking only for a candid interpretation of my motives and actions, and prepared to stand or fall by them. I appeal to my late and present colleagues whether they have found me at any time much attached to office. The time must come when, from the infirmity of age, I can no longer retain office, and if I stand at this moment in the situation of Minister of the Crown, it is only in consequence of an imperative sense of the duty which I owe to his Majesty, to whom I am bound by obligations greater, perhaps, than ever bound a subject to his Sovereign, carefully to guard the peace and safety of the country. Would there not, I ask, have been inconvenience, if not danger, in breaking up the Government at the present period of the Session—thus interrupting the measures which are in progress, and preventing the introduction of others, which I believe are absolutely necessary? These are the grounds upon which I have acted. In the statement I have made, I have had no reservation; I have concealed nothing which an honest man ought to state. I leave my case to the judgment of your Lordships, only stating that, desirous as I am to uphold the character of this House, I am bound to say that its safety, honour, and usefulness depend on its acting, not in contradiction to, but in conformity with, the spirit of the age. When Napoleon was in captivity at St. Helena, he said to his attendents, "I have fallen, not in consequence of the combination which was against me, but because I opposed the spirit of the age. The Bourbons will for a time act in accordance with that spirit, but they will soon fall back into their old habits, and then the irresistible power of the age will destroy them; and this, too, will be the fate of all the old Governments of Europe, if they do not adopt their policy to the necessities of the times."—(Hear) These were sound principles, inculcated by a high authority, who, under the pressure of the calamities which he acknowledged he had brought upon himself, took a calm and philosophical review of the events in which he had been a principal actor. I trust your Lordships will not be led away by general declamation about the destruction of the Church, but that you will consider, seriously and calmly, whether it is possible that the Church of Ireland can be maintained in the state in which it stands at the present moment, and whether it is not only the part of true wisdom but the bounden duty of Parliament, acting on sound statesmanlike views and principles, to adopt measures which will prove salutary to the Church itself. To the motion submitted by the Noble Earl, I have, as I before said, no objection; but if the Noble Earl really entertains the opinions he has declared with respect to the conduct of the Administration, and the effect that will be produced by issuing the Commission, he is bound not to leave the matter where it is at present. It is his duty for the sake of the country, to submit a motion which will have for its object to take from our hands the administration of public affairs. In that case my only prayer will be, that the Government may be placed in hands that will conduct it on sound and safe principles; but I tell your Lordships again, that the principles on which it is conducted must be in conformity with the spirit of the age, in order that progress may be made in those further salutary improvements which necessarily grow out of the great measure of Reform. I can declare to your Lordships that I experience no great satisfaction in occupying my present situation. Give me leave to assure you, that it cannot be very agreeable to me to sit here, night after night, to see arranged on the opposite benches a number of your Lordships, which I know, whenever called to a division, must decide the question against me. Nevertheless I persevered, under all the difficulties and disadvantages incident to this state of things, in the hope that better times would occur. The Noble Earl is disappointed in the expectations which he formed with respect to the conduct of Government. I also have been disappointed in another respect; for, notwithstanding the forbearance, for observing which, during the present Session, the Noble Earl takes so much credit to himself, I observe symptoms of a bitterness of spirit which I cannot help deploring. In conclusion I will observe, that if the Noble Earl has good reasons for entertaining the opinion which he has expressed respecting the conduct of Government, he ought to adopt proceedings to effect our removal from office; but if he will not do this, let him at least permit our measures to proceed, without endeaouvring to excite throughout the country a factious spirit of discontent.—(cheers.)

The Earl of RIPON trusted that their Lordships would pardon him while he stated the grounds on which he had acted on the late unfortunate occasion—unfortunate he called it, and so he indeed considered it—not as to the way in which it might have affected the composition of the Government—but unfortunate, because he was well aware that the event was one which could not be discussed either here, or by the public at large, without the risk being incarred of feelings being raised which might lead to most dangerous results (Loud cries of Hear) —and which it had been his object, in every possible mode, as far as related to his acts as a member of the Government, to restrain.—(Cheers.) He was sure that his Noble Friend (Earl Grey) would do him the justice to believe, that he and the hon. Colleagues with whom he had acted on the occasion had been prompted by nothing but a sense of duty—by a conscientious conviction, by which they felt themselves to be bound to withdraw from the Administration. His Noble Friend and ther Lordships would believe that they had been actuated by no feelings of a mere personal nature—by no desire, God knew, to shrink from any part of the responsibility that devolved on them as members of the Government, but by the impossibility they found of being able to reconcile to their sense of duty and to their consciences to be a party to that measure which now had been adopted by the Government.—(Hear, hear.) He was well aware that, in these times, it was impossible for an Administration to attempt to carry on public affairs unless it adverted to the spirit of the age. However strange it might appear to some of his former friends, he was a zealous and honest advocate for the great measure of Parliamentary Reform. He thought it calculated to put and end to a system under which the law was constantly violated; and this he held to be an evil of such a nature that, unless it was mitigated, it would destroy the respect that the people ought to bear towards those who were their representatives in Parliament—(Hear, hear.)—On this principle, then, he supported Parliamentary Reform; but he never was disposed to adopt any measure to stop public clamour, or to avoid the pressure from without.—(Cheers.) He yielded solely, because he thought that the claims were just. But though he entertained those views of the spirit with which the Government must administer the affairs of England and Ireland, it was impossible for him not to feel that there might arise questions relating to the great institutions of the country on which it would unquestionably not be safe to yield.—(Cheering.) His Noble Friend said that it was not safe to rest. He knew that it was in difficult times often very difficult to rest.—(Loud cries of Hear, hear.) But if they were to act on that principle they would rest on nothing—they would still go on to rest no where.—(Cheering.) If this, then, were the consequence, was he not justified in saying that he would take on himself to try if they could not rest here? If they did not here, he knew not where the resting-place would be. He had no particular desire to avail himself of the compliment that he and his Colleagues had been paid in alverting to their having been described as the "drags." He certainly did feel, with regard to the Commission, that if he assented to it, the question as to the appropriation of the revenues of the Church to secular purposes was settled—(Cheers)—and when he asked himself if he could assent to such a proposition, his answer was—no—(Cheers.) He thought that the principle of inquiry into the state of the population of parishes, to ascertain the number of resident Protestants therein as compared with the number of Catholics, if it meant anything must mean something that had a direct tendency to effect an alteration of the principle on which the Church Establishment existed.—(Hear, hear.) It was because he (the Earl of Ripon) believed that the effect of the Commission must be to alter the footing on which the Established Church stood, that he could not concur in that preliminary step. The universality of the Established Church was its very essence. Its great principle was its diffusion throughout the country, and if they set up the principle that any portion of the funds that were necessary to its maintenance was to be withdrawn from it, or that the revenues of the Church in a particular parish were to be regulated by the number of the Protestant population in that parish, then they destroyed the principle on which alone the Established Church existed, and hand out an invitation for division among the people. They knew what Irish agitation was—(Hear, hear)—and knew the system of intimidation that might be resorted to, for the purpose of driving people out from one part of the country to another. They knew full well the use that had been made of the pike, the pistol, and the torch, and the rest of the devilish machinery which the demous of agitation in Ireland had not scrupled to employ. He was not now speaking of imaginary things—of what only might be, but of what had been done. Wherein, then, was the hope to the found, that the effect of the proposed change would be to tranquillise the Irish people?—(Hear, hear.) He believed that the idea of a surplus being found to exist would turn out chimerical. He stated that he did not contemplate applying it to the Catholic Church. He would ask, how were they to be satisfied that it would not be so applied?—(Hear, hear.) To whom was the Established Church a grievance but to the Roman Catholics? and would they be satisfied with that proposed? Was there an aposite of agitation in any part of the country who would not discover ten thousand reasons for making fresh demands?—(Hear, hear.) If it were necessary, the means might be found of advancing education, or even of supporting the Catholic clergy themselves, without touching for such purposes the means of the Established Church. Grants for education had been already made; and why conclude that Parliament would not be ready to increase those grants, if what had been advanced proved to be insufficient? He now came to another view of the subject. He had a very strong objection to the principle of doing anything that would have so direct an effect against an essential principle of the Established Church. The objection to which he was now alluding was founded on the compact of the Union.—(Hear.) That compact was of a particular kind, and was made under peculiar circumstances. The Protestant Parliament in Ireland was a party to it; and he should like to know whether, if that Protestant Parliament of Ireland had been told that at the expiration of a given number of years, at no great distance of time, the Parliament would sanction principles that would place the Church of Ireland in a position of less security, would they have passed that Union? Would they not have been made to do so, knowing as they would have known, that they would thereby doom themselves to inevitable destruction? In all the discussions on the subject of the Roman Catholic question—in all the discussions on all the Bills introduced by Mr. Grattan, Mr. Plunkett, and others, down even to that of the Noble Duke on the other side of the House, the maintenance of the Established Church inviolate was laid down as a principal basis, on which was to be granted the great act justice and concession. And would they say to the Protestants, whose fears they endeavoured thus to allay, and whose force they laboured thus to disarm—would they tell those Protestants now that they were to be deprived of the advantages procured to them to soothe their fears, and that the securities they demanded were to be broken down?—Nothing, as it appeared to him, but the most paramount necessity would justify the course proposed; and unless that necessity were proved to exist, he must withhold his consent. He felt that it was doubtless a matter of perfect indifference to those whom he had the misfortune to oppose on this question, whether he consented to it or not; it would be a matter of indifference, whether to their Lordships or to the public at large, but having felt it his duty to continue to act, as long as in honour and concience he could, under the guidance of his Noble Friend—whom he had not the pleasure to rank among his earlier friends, but from whom undoubtedly he had received many acts of kindness and confidence, and of whom he could not speak without a feeling of reverence—nothing but a feeling of duty and concience had at last induced him to withdraw. He had done his duty; and though he deeply regretted it, he could not repent of it.—(Cheers.)

The Earl of Aberdeen complained that the Noble Earl (Grey) had misrepresented the sentiments of his Right Hon. Friend (Sir R. Peel.)

Earl Grey explained.

The Earl of Eldon in a very feeble voice, said that age and infirmities prevented him from debating this question; but he would leave this as a legacy to their Lordships—staking whatever he had of professional reputation to its accurary—that the State had not the right to appropriate the revenues of the Church.

The Duke of RICHMOND declared that the exposition of the causes which led him with certain of his friends to reaire from the Cabinet, had been so completely given by the Noble Earl (Ripon,) and his Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Stanley) in the other House, that it relieved him from further explanation. He had no objection to remove abuses, but to the alienation of Church property he had the strongest.—(Hear.) He was in favour of paying the Catholic priesthood, though he knew that opinion was not a popular one. In conclusion, he expressed his hope that in differing from his late colleagues he had not lost their friendship and regard.

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY had heard with surprise and regret what had fallen from the Noble Earl. Taking the declaration of the Noble Lord with respect to the principle of the appropriation of the revenues of the Church to any of the purposes of the State that they might think fit, and combining that with the appointment of the commission—an intention which, he believed, was avowed by the Noble Lord he must say, that he saw nothing before him but the subversion of the Irish Protestant Church.—(Cheering.) Whatever might happen, he for one, would never remain a silent spectator of the ruin of the Irish Church,—(Loud cheers from the opposition side of the House.) The Noble Earl had spoken of the propriety of making concessions to the spirit of the age, and called the present measure by that name. The concession, he need not tell their Lordships, would not stop here. Government would be compelled to go from one step to another, until there was nothing further left to concede. The effect of the measures on which Ministers had resolved would be the ruin of that church, and all past experience proved that the Church of England would suffer equally with that of Ireland.—(Hear, hear.)

The Earl of WINCHILSEA could not help reproaching himself with being a traitor to his country and his religion, if he did not raise his voice against the measure of spoliation and ruin which the Noble Earl had that evening admitted he contemplated with regard to the Church of Ireland. It was in vain to deny that such a measure was only preliminary to her spoliation and ruin.—(Hear, hear.) Let the principle be once granted that the State has the right to interfere with the revenues of the Church and apply them to other than the purposes of the established religion, and where, he would ask their Lordships, were they to end? He (the Earl of Winchelsea) had on former occasions accused the Noble Earl at the head of his Majesty's Government of the intention of making Ireland a Roman Catholic country, and certainly the present measure would justify him in repeating the accusation. He could prove to their Lordships that within the last few years the Protestant population had greatly decreased in that country. In that short period no fewer than 100,000 Protestants had been obliged to quit the country in consequence of the conduct of the Roman Catholics towards them, carrying property with them to a considerable amount. If justice had been done to Ireland she would long before now have been a Protestant country.—(Hear, hear.) The Noble Earl had spoken of the necessity of yielding to the spirit of the age. He must tell the Noble Earl that he himself had in a great measure called that spirit into existence. He had indeed raised a spirit in this country which he would never be able to quell. In advising the present measure the Noble Earl had given counsel to his Sovereign which his Majesty could not follow up consistently with his coronation oath. That oath bound the Sovereign to maintain the Established Church both in England and Ireland inviolate—(hear, hear)—and he trusted that his Majesty would see the matter in its proper light. He trusted that the ruin with which the Church was threatened would call forth a manifestation of that spirit of attachment to the Protestant religion which he knew to exist in the country. He called on the Protestants in Ireland to show that they valued their religion. He called on them by the love they cherished towards their country, and by their sense of the duty and the love they owed to God, to come boldly forward and offer their resistance to this measure. What, he would ask, would be the agony of any parent that now heard him, if his children were to be deprived of that religion which he venerated and in which he had brought them up? That was the prospect which the Protestants of Ireland had. Their Lordships were aware that there were now two great parties in this country—those who thought that all religions should be regarded as the same in the eye of the state, and those who cared for no religion whatever, and who were consequently, opposed to the existence of the Church. Against these two parties the Protestant Establishment had now to struggle, and he again called on all its friends to come forward and really round her.—(Hear, hear.)

The BISHOP of LONDON expressed his opposition to the course taken by Ministers and contended that the appointment of the Commission was the admission of a principle of perversion of the ecclesiastical property. He had only acquiesced in the bill of last year (for the settlement of tithes) on the assurance of Ministers that the measure was to be final.

The Earl of HAREHOOD said he had been told that the Commission was the result of the most mature and deliberate consideration. He did not believe one word of it—(A laugh); he believed it to be hastily got up, to serve a momentary purpose, and put forth in a crude, consequently in an incomplete state.—(Hear, hear.) He did not wish to bring their Lordship's House in collision with the other House of Parliament but he could not listen to the threats of a Government by which that House was warned that if it did not consent, against its conviction, to any particular measure a collision would inevitably ensue.—(Hear.)

The Earl of LIMERICK said he was one of the few Irish peers present who happened to be a Member of the Irish Parliament when the Act of Union was passed: he then little thought, nor was it thought by any one around him at the time that such a proposal as the present would have been one of the results of that Union. Had he thought so, he should have opposed that Union with as much zeal as the Noble Lord (Farnham) who sat near him.

The Marquis of WESTMEATH deprecated any interference with the revenue of the Irish Church.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE said, the Commission was issued for the purpose of obtaining information on a most important question; and he contended there was a *prima facie* case for it. He maintained that Noble Lords on his side of the House were as good Protestants as Noble Lords on the other who intended to oppose the measure under discussion. It could not be denied that there was ample cause for inquiring into the state of the Irish Church.

The Bishop of EXETER said that the Noble Marquis had stated that it was necessary to inquire into the facts before acting, and that therefore the Commission proposed to be instituted was necessary. Now he would remind the House that there was already a Commission of ecclesiastical inquiry in operation in Ireland, and the results of that Commission were likely to be exceedingly important. As to the supposed wealth of the Church he had last year, through the courtesy of the other House of Parliament, heard the leading Minister of the Crown in that House declare, that on no subject whatever did such gross exaggerations prevail as relative to the Church of Ireland. (Hear, hear.) The Commission was avowedly issued by the Noble Earl at the head of the Government, on the principle that the property of the Church was held by a different tenure from other property (hear;) not only so, but that it might be dealt with by Parliament on very different grounds from other property; that it might be assailed in cases and under circumstances not justifying the assailing of private property. To be sure the Noble Lord did not deliver this as his deduction of right, but as the deduction of the spirit of the times. Now whatever that might be, they knew, not only from the professions of the Noble Earl, but from his conduct, that he understood the spirit of the times to be very different one year from what it was the next. He now told them, that whatever the spirit of the times deemed too much for the Church of Ireland was to be cut off.

Earl GREY—I said no such thing.

The Bishop of EXETER—He did not pretend to quote the precise words of the Noble Earl, but that was the sense of his argument; but if he were wrong, the Noble Earl could correct him in due season. He contended that the argument of the Noble Earl was, that all legislators, but particularly that House, should be prepared to act up to the spirit of the times, and that it was in consequence of the spirit of the times that he had advised the issuing of the Commission which was to be laid upon their Lordships' table. This Commission was to ascertain, among other things, the amount of the wealth of the Church of Ireland, and according to the principle of the Noble Earl, whatever the spirit of the times should deem sufficient, was to be the measure of its supply. He should not occupy their Lordships' attention further at that late hour of the night by discussion of this point in language of his own, but would borrow that of a Noble and Learned Lord whose absence he regretted, and who, he should have thought, it would have been particularly desirable to consult on an Irish Church question, he meant the Chancellor of Ireland. He held in his hand a record of what was uttered by the Learned Lord on an occasion exactly similar to that under the consideration of the other House of Parliament a few nights ago; for they must recollect, that as there was nothing new under the sun, so even the vagaries of liberalism were not permitted to be distinguished by much novelty—the novelty was only in the way in which these vagaries were received. (Hear, hear.) Ten years ago an exactly similar motion was made in the House of Commons as was made the other night, and on that occasion the Learned Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, then Attorney-General for Ireland, said—"That the property of the Church might not be interfered with as well as other property in the State, in a case of public necessity, he would not assert." Perhaps the Noble Earl thought that a case of public necessity had arrived; but let him and the House listen to what the Noble Chancellor of Ireland proceeded to say—"But it ought to be observed that on the same principle the property of every man in the kingdom was equally liable. He maintained that the property of the Church was as sacred as any other. If they began with the Church, let the landholder look to himself." (Hear.) He really thought that these words, as might have been expected from words coming from such high authority, deserved the serious attention of all the Noble Persons around him, and not least certainly the attention of the Noble Persons who were Members of his Majesty's Government, and as such had advised the issuing of this commission. Perhaps he should be forgiven if he took the liberty of saying that it was particularly worthy of the attention of the Noble Marquis at the head of his Majesty's councils in Ireland, whose very great possessions—and greater they could not be than he would know well how to use for the purposes of usefulness to his country and honour to himself—must weigh down in amount the whole clerical income of some of the dioceses in the country from which his wealth arose. He would do well to take the warning given him by the Learned Lord Chancellor of Ireland in the speech he had just quoted. He need not remind the Noble Marquis or their Lordships that the great estates which the Noble Marquis held he held under the act of settlement of property in Ireland. The act of settlement was founded upon the declaration of Charles II,—a declaration which did him honour, and which deserved to be borne in mind by every man who by the will of God sat upon the throne he so unworthily filled—that he owed it as a testimony of humble gratitude to Almighty God for restoring him and his people to the happiness of the established and ancient monarchy of this country 'at a time when, to all human observation, such a restoration was hopeless. Therefore it was that he endowed not only the Noble Marquis, but the Church; further, being determined to carry into effect the pious directions of his murdered father, which were to increase the income of the Church in Ireland. "These last endowments," continued the Rev. Prelate, "he placed upon the altars of

he King of Kings. Touch them if you will—touch them *if you dare*—and may God not visit upon you his curse for the sacrilege."—The Noble Earl at the head of the Government ha made one appeal to your Lordships, which I had hoped would have been answered by some Noble Lord on the other side of the House; but as it has not been answered, I trust I shall be forgiven if I presume to attempt it. The Noble Earl said that if this Commission had not been issued, the resolution moved in the House of Commons would have been carried.—(Hear, hear.) And then he said that his Majesty's present Ministers must have resigned; a new Administration must have been formed: an Address to the Crown, framed upon Mr. Ward's resolution, would have been presented; and what, asked the Noble Earl, would have been the answer such an Administration would have undertaken to advise the Crown? Now let us see what that Address would have been? It must have been founded on the motion of the Hon. Gentleman as we find it in the votes of the House of Commons on the table.—[The Right Rev. Prelate here read the Resolution.]—An honest Privy Councillor, one who remembered the oath he had imposed upon him a most painful duty, a duty, however, from which he could not shrink, for the very position in which he stood before his Majesty, as his sworn Councillor, compelled him to discharge it. He would then have thus addressed him—"Sire, painful, must it be to a Prince who, through his whole reign, has shown one sentiment of affection for his people, and of regard to the wishes and happiness of that people, as expressed to him through the House of Commons; painful as it must be to such a Prince to reject any prayer coming from that House of Commons, I as a faithful Councillor of your Majesty, mindful of my own oath, cannot help recollecting the oath which you Majesty has taken. I must tell your Majesty what I am sure you would yourself tell me if I did not remember it, that as you have sworn that you will preserve all the rights of the clergy and of the Church of England and of Ireland to the best of your power, you must refuse to assent to the prayer of the House of Commons." Any one of all his Majesty's councillors, in such a case as is supposed, might have added, "Some of your Majesty's councillors have thought that your Majesty stands in a different relation to the oath as a legislator, and as a member of the executive Government; but we are bound not to conceal from your Majesty, that all that nicety and subtlety, be it well founded or not, does not apply in the present instance; for your Majesty is not now called upon to assent to an act passed by the two Houses of Parliament, and which will become the law of the land on your giving it your assent in your legislative capacity; but you are applied to, in your executive capacity, about which the most liberal construers of oaths have never yet raised the shadow of a shade of doubt, to do that which is in direct violation of your oath. To the plain meaning of that oath your Majesty is bound to your God to adhere, and at whatever hazard, even to your Throne, you must remember what you owe to your God." (Hear.) That, my Lords, I would venture to say, would be the answer of any one of the Noble Lords who sit on the other side of the House, if called upon by his Majesty to give an answer to such an Address, founded on such a resolution. But the House of Commons who could approach the Throne with such an Address, would not be, in the language of the law, "the Commons of England," that is, the representatives of the people of England—(Hear.)—for the people of England are not yet prepared to laugh to scorn the obligations of their Sovereign's oath—they are not prepared to trample on that religion which they have always considered as their comfort and happiness in this world, their hope in the world to come. As to the spirit of the age, is the Noble Earl so slow in marking the changes of that spirit as not to have observed some indications, even within the last week, that the spirit of the age will ere long be far different from what it was when he advised his Soverign to sign this Commission? My Lords, there has been raised a feeling of determined resolution, on the part of the people, to meet as they ought the noble declaration of our Sovereign, which is yet sounding in their ears, as it will he for ever impressed upon their hearts, that it is his firm determination to "maintain the religion and the rights of the Church of England and of Ireland."—(Cheers.)

The Earl of RADNOR, in supporting the views taken by Ministers, alluded to a pamphlet written by the Noble Prelate against Catholic Emancipation, and twitted the Learned Prelate with having accepted his present situation from a Minister who had been "so debased"—to quote the Learned Prelate's own words,—as to pass the Emancipation Bill—(Hear, and laughter.)

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE maintained that the necessity for inquiry was self-evident, and that the object of the Government was to guard the interest of the Church by the application of its revenues in a manner best suited to that purpose. If there were a surplus revenue (which at present was matter of doubt), he only contemplated its appropriation to pious and charitable purposes connected with the establisment.

The Duke of WELLINGTON strongly opposed the course taken by Government, and contended that sufficient information was within reach of their Lordships without the proposed Commission, of which no idea had been entertained until the difficulty of Ministers had occurred. The Noble Lord, the Leader of the House of Commons, declared that the Commission was but the first step. Neither was it a very regular step. The Noble Lord stated that the Commission had been signed and sealed on Monday last. He happened to know that the Great Seal could not be put in motion without the concurrence of the Privy Seal, and knowing that the Noble Earl opposite (Ripon) had expressed his dissent to the Commission, he felt assured that he would have sooner put his hand in the fire than have facilitated its issue by affixing the Privy Seal to it, so as to render it fit for the reception of the Great Seal. The fact was, the Noble Earl had not put the Privy Seal to this commission.—(Hear, hear.) The great objection to the Commision was, that it had been made to proceed from the King—(Cheers),—and not from either branch, or through the intervention of either branch, of the Legislature.—(Hear, hear.) It was the King who ordered that the Great Seal should be put to the Commission—(Hear, hear.) But there really was no reason why a writ of emergency should have been resorted to, and the powers of the Crown called into action.—(Hear, hear.) He said his Majesty was not well treated when he was brought forward on this occasion.—(Cheers.) There was no emergency. No point was gained by it. Nothing had been attained by it, excepting that which indeed was the apparent object of the whole transaction—to carry a few votes in Parliament.—(Cheer.) He had professed always, and he did so now, his unwillingness to pronounce a judgement as to the obligations of the Coronation Oath, but this he decidedly would say, that even if his Majesty were not bound with respect to legislative proceedings, yet that his Majesty's advisers should have paused before they recommended him to interfere personally, as he had done, in a case such as the present, on affecting the Church, and this the more especially when there was no necessity, no reason which could be fairly and honourably urged for a writ of emergency.—(Hear, hear.) He would conclude by protesting against the Commission of Inquiry as highly dangerous, and by expressing his strong disapprobation of the course which his Majesty's Ministry had thought proper to propose.

The LORD CHANCELLOR replied to several arguments on the Opposition side, and commented with severity upon the spirit which breathed through the address of the Right Reverend Prelate (*Bishop of Exeter*). A Noble Friend of his had presented a petition from a parish in Ireland, in which there were 5,000 inhabitants, not one of whom was a Protestant, and yet a considerable sum—some £2 0 a year—was paid for supporting that which the petitioners described as a nonentity. Now who, he asked, would have the audacity to state that if they were to sanction the proposition of providing for the spiritual wants of a people, that they should not consider the numbers? Suppose that there were no Protestants at all in Ireland, would they still be bound to keep up the Establishment? If the arguments of Noble Lords were good for any thing, they went to that. He contended that Noble Lords laboured under a strange delusion respecting what was called Church property. They would seem to look upon the Church as though it were a corporation, and enjoying the rights of a corporation. The Church was merely the congregation of the faithful! it meant not a body of Clergymen. See how great was the inconsistency, how gross was the illusion of those persons who declared it to be sacrilege to meddle with what they were pleased to call Church property, for the purposes of one mode of appropriation, and yet express their ready assent to another. It was with them sacrilege to apply any surplus that might exist to charitable and pious uses, but it was no sacrilege to alter the amount distributed to the several persons, members of the Church Establishment. In other words, to distribute it equally among all the members of the Church would be no sacrilege; while to grant the smallest part of the revenue for any other purpose recognised by the Church, would be sacrilege of the deepest dye. Why one was as complete innovation of all the rights of property as the other was. As to the Catholic Church having one single fraction of a farthing of the fund, no Noble Lord who sat on that side of the House, no not even the Noble Earl himself who had spoken so warmly on the subject (Winchilsea), would more strenuously oppose such a proposition than he (the Lord Chancellor) would, if such a proposition could for a moment be conceived.—(Hear, hear.) He would go further: he did not think the enlightened and liberal Catholics themselves were at all favorable to their religion being established as a political church. They would object to it as strongly on religious principles as any could be found to object to it on political grounds. He had been sorry to hear during the debate something like an attempt to sound a religious alarm. He referred to a Noble Earl (Winchilsea), who declared that by agitation they had lost much, and therefore they might hope by agitation to get something back. The Right Rev. Prelate, too (the Bishop of Exeter), seemed disposed to join in the new firm of politico-ecclesiastical agitation. But he (the Lord Chancellor) had no great apprehension as to the result. In the first place, to agitate well had required in other instances a very different capital from that which this new pious firm had established. Honesty might have a great deal to do,—he had no doubt it had, in the signal success which had attended agitation in Ireland—(A laugh);—but if honesty, however great, had been the only capital applied, sure he was its "*rent*" would have been much less considerable.—(Much laughter and cheering.) He was therefore comforted by the hope that if they persisted in carrying their threat into active execution, their failure, owing to the good sense of the people of England and Ireland, would be as signal and complete as it deserved—(Hear, hear);—and a defeat more signal and more complete than it deserved he was not possessed of any language strong enough to describe.—(Hear, hear.) No one felt more deeply than he (the Lord Chancellor) did the loss of honest, honourable, most able, and useful colleagues, and no one could ever hail with more heartfelt satisfaction the passing away of that cloud which had temporarily obscured, but without breaking, the relations that has cemented and held together the Members of his Majesty's Administration.—(Hear.) The Learned Lord then referred to the date of the Commission, and accounted for its not having received the Privy Seal on Monday, from the fact that the Noble Earl (Ripon) had not till yesterday left the service of the Crown. With that exception, however, it had been contempted on Monday, when it was first announced in the other House of Parliament.

After a few words from several Noble Lords in explanation, the motion was put and carried *nemine contradicteno*

Adjourned at a few minutes before 12 o'clock.

PARIS, JUNE 6.

The JOURNAL DES DEBATS, referring to the surrender of Don Miguel, says:—"Thus has at length terminated that deplorable struggle, which has cost so many lives, and so long retarded the regeneration of Portugal. Thus rapidly has the treaty of April 22, between France and England and the two Governments of the Peninsula, produced its happy fruits.—Portugal is already delivered. Don Carlos is in the power of the Constitutionalists; and the effect of this great event will completely discourage the insurrection in the North of Spain, and, at the same time, leave all her forces at liberty to crush it for ever."

The IMPARTIAL says, that if humanity is relieved of a spectacle which shocked it, by the expulsion of Don Miguel from Portugal, the strength of liberalism and civilisation is greatly increased by the pacification of the South-west of Europe, This end of the Portuguese usurpation is a most happy event for the consolidation of the Regency in Spain, for the most determined rebels will, undoubtedly, cease to attempt the conquest of a throne for a Pretender, who so completely abandoned himself, as not to make the most feeble effort to maintain his refuge in exile. The Charter of Don Pedro will soon be executed, and the Cortes of Spain will shortly be assembled. Thus reason, civilisation, and a mild but powerful liberty, makes progress every day, and the principles which are calculated to exalt the dignity of the human race, are gradually spreading in Europe, notwithstanding the resistance of egotistical passions.

This journal, after giving a summary of the recent events in Portugal, observes:—"We may say now begins the most difficult and the most important part of the Regent's task. Hitherto, invested with the dictatorship from the exigencies arising out of a precarious position, he has partaken of, rather than exercised, power; his companions in arms have in reality governed with him, and sometimes more than he. This state of things ought to cease, and give place to a central action, conformable to a representative system, for we cannot doubt one instant that the first act of the Regency after its *emancipation* will be an immediate convocation of the Cortes. The course is then completely traced out, and the first intelligence will be that of the formation of the two Chambers. Days of trial are consequently preparing for the ex-Emperor. He *is about to stand* in the presence of the great constitutional bodies who will decide as to the continuance of his Regency, and whom he will have to induce to sanction several of the great measures he has taken in virtue of his discretionary authority. In the first rank, we may reckon the abolition of the monopoly, that is, in fact, the destruction of the famous treaty of Methuen, the confiscation of the property of the refractory monks, loans and other measures of finance, and, in fine, his participation in the treaty of the Four Powers. Don Pedro has shown great firmness, constancy, and personal bravery; he has not abused any of his advantages, he has boldly armed the population of Lisbon, and intrusted his safely to it without reserve. He has proclaimed the Charter, and placed his daughter on the throne without equivocation or reserve. With so many claims upon the gratitude of the country, he has no reason to apprehend that the representative body of the nation, which will owe its future existence to him, will refuse to confirm him Regent for the very short interval which will have to elapes before the majority and marriage of the Queen. But it is the interval that he will have to turn to the benefit of the people, and to the encrease of his own glory, by consolidating, through the introduction of sound laws, and by establishing wise rules of administration, that political and civilising revolution of which he has been the promoter."

The NATIONAL is of opinion that the duties substituted for prohibition are not sufficiently low to prevent smuggling, which the Minister himself seems to apprehend, as appears from his report to the King, in which he states that if smuggling should continue, the duties will be reduced. It then adds, "according to this doctrine, it would be absolutdly useless to submit certain tariffs of Customs duties to the opinion of the superior Commercial Councils and Legislative Chambers; the smugglers would become the supreme arbiters, and to them would belong, in fact if not in right, the definitive decision. By consulting with discernment the real interests of the country, all these half measures, these mere experiments, would be avoided.

The QUOTIDIENNE says:—"The English papers do not furnish us with sufficient details of the events at Evora to enable us to judge of the extent of the triumph obtained by the Revolutionists of Portugal. Every thing up to the present moment proves that we judged rightly when we stated that Don Miguel and Don Carlos evacuated Santarem with no other intention than that of marching into Spain, where the provinces adjoining Portugal only waited for the signal to rise in a mass in support of the cause of legitimacy. What have been the obstacles opposed to the execution of this project? This is what we are impatient to learn, not as to the future destiny of the cause of the two Kings, because we believe that the departure of Don Miguel will no more put an end to the struggle in Portugal, than the absence of Don Carlos from Spain has prevented its being carried on in that country, but because it is important to know the means used to attain such a result. The revolutionary question, which has for a moment been cut short in Portugal, is not so in Spain. Don Carlos, whether in England, in Italy, or in France, will still be to the insurgents of Navarre, and the other provinces of the Peninsula, the same that he was to them when in Portugal—the legitimate King of Spain—him for whom they have swors to sacrifice their laves and fortunes. History authorises our predictions, for when Spain reconquered her King, Ferdinand VII. and Don Carlos were prisoners at Valencay"—In a second article, this journal exalts the character of Don Miguel and the Portuguese nation, and says that their fall has been glorious!! It then goes on to state, that the shame of their downfall will recoil upon Europe, for having suffered the principle of non-intervention to be violated, for having shut her eyes to the sending troops, stores, and money, by the revolutionary governments of France and England to Don Pedro, and for having suffered a Spanish army to enter Portugal.—*Galigani's Messenger, June* 6.

FRENCH CUSTOMS.

A Royal Ordonnance of the 2d inst. after setting forth the desireableness of causing the commerce and industry of the kingdom to enjoy the benefit of divers provisions which it had been found impossible to discuss during the late Legislative Sessions, but the urgency of which had been acknowledged, provides as follows:—

ART. I. *Prohibitions on Importation taken off.*

The undermentioned articles shall be permitted to enter the kingdom under the conditions, and upon the payment of the duties, specified for each of them:—

Raw spun Cottons of No 143 (metrical system), and upwards, imported by the sole Custom-houses of Hâvre, Calais, and Dunkirk, in packets of 10, 5, or 2½ lbs. English at least, single at 7fr. and twisted at 8fr. per kilrogramme. At the moment of paying the duty the spun cottons shall receive a stamp, the form and conditions of which shall be hereafter fixed. If this stamp be wanting the spun cottons, even of No. 143, and above, shall continue to be seizable in the interior, according to the law of April 28th, 1816. The aforesaid provisions shall receive their execution from September 1st. 1834

Cachemere Shawls, manufactured with the spindle, in countries out of Europe, when they shall be presented at one of the Custom-houses open for the transit of prohibited goods an *ad valorem* duty of 20 per cent. No declaration of value under 500fr. will be admitted.

Cotton Lace manufactured by the hand, and with the spindle an *ad volorem* duty of 5 per cent, the same as for thread lace.

Tissues of pure silk, called raw *foutards*, without distinction of orgin 16fr. per kilogramme, the same as for tissues of plain silk.

New made-up garments, and other effects for the use of travellers, when they shall have been declared before examination, and the Custom-house officers shall have ascertained that they are not intended for commerce, but destined for the use of those making the declaration and in accord with their rank and the rest of their luggage an *ad valorem* duty of 30 per cent.

Chain cables for ships. The same duty as on iron in bars of the smallest dimensions.

Watches, Gold watches, an *ad valorem* duty of 6 per cent. Silver watches, and all sorts of watch-works without cases, one of 10 per cent. The importation of them shall be admitted by those custom-houses only which are open to the transit of prohibited goods. The watches thus introduced shall be sent with certificate, and under the seal of the customs to one of the five warranty-offices of Paris, Lyons, Besancon, Montbeliard, and Lons-le-Saulnier, there to be assayed and stamped and there to pay the warranty duty.

Brass ware gilt, 950fr., plated, 600fr. per 100 kilagrammes.

Calf-skins, odoriferous, called *Russian leather*, proper for binding, dressed with willow or birch bark, to the exclusion of those employed to make soles, 5fr. apiece.

Chromates, of lead, 75fr., of potash, 150fr., per 100 kilogrammes.

Praiss or sauee de tabac, 1fr. per 100 kilogrammes.

Concrete or pulverulent extract of bark, imported from Peru by French vessels 1fr. kilogramme.

Foreign rum arrack and ratafia, 100fr. per hectolitre the same duty as on cherries in brandy.

ART. II. *Prohibitions on exportations taken off.*

The undermentioned articles may be exported from the kingdom upon the payment of the duties specified for each of them:—

Raw silks, in the wool, 3fr.; twisted, 2fr. for 100 kilogrammes.

Dyed silks. En cuit for working on canvass when they are in bottoms, weighing at most a demi-kilogramme, or in small skeins or in bobbins, the weight of which does not exceed 3 decagrammes, 1fr. per 100 kilogrammes. the duty fixed by the law of the 19th Thermidor, An IV. For sewing the weight of each skein or bobbin not exceeding 3 decagrammes, 2 sous per 100 kilogrammes, the duty fixed by the law of the 8th Floreal, an X. All others, 6fr. per 100 kilogrammes.

Floss silks. Combed *frissons*, 1fr.; in masses or carded, 2fr.; spun or ferret, by all the custom-houses, 1 sous, the duty already fixed by the law of May 17th, 1826.

Skins and hair proper for hat-making and spinning. *Undressed skins*, rabbit and hare, 15 sous; badger and beaver. 1 sous per kilogramme *Cut hair*, rabbit, 2fr.; hare, beaver, and badger, 10 sous per kilogramme.

Thread de mulquinerie, 4 0fr., thread of dog's hair, 5 sous, clippings and *dollures* of white skins, 5 sous. *Cendres vives* 10 sous, and *yroisil*, or broken glass, 1fr. per 100 kilogrammes.

Filings, as the rough metal from which they proceed.

ART. III. *Tonnage Duty*

The tonnage duty, fixed at 3fr. 75c. by the law of May 17, 1826, and at 1fr. 50c. by the ordonnance of June 16, 1832, upon French vessels coming from the United kingdom of Great Britain, or its possessions in Europe, is reduced to 1fr., the decrime not included.

ART. IV. Shall continue to be applied the provisions of our ordonnances of May 13, 1831, June 16th 1832, June 29, and October 15, 1833, which are changed by the present ordonnance, which shall be submitted to the Chambers within the first month of their next session.

This Ordonnance, which will shortly be followed by a second, is preceded by a Report addressed to the King, by M. Duchalet, Minister of Commerce, in which the grounds and advantages of its provisions are set forth. The second Ordonnance promised will comprehend a reduction or modification of different duties, and will fix the premiums to be granted on the export of certain merchandise. The conversion of a certain number of prohibitions into duties, which is the object of the first Ordonnance, is represented by the Report as affording fresh facilities to commerce, as calculated to check smuggling, as opening a new source of revenue to the Treasury, and increasing the relations of exchange between this and other countries. The experiment made last year of permitting the export of indigenous silks has been successful; it has produced excellent effects, and has been highly approved by the manufacturers of Lyons. The removal of the prohibition upon the high numbers of spun cotton had long been called for by the manufacturers of netts and muslins. If smuggling in this article, which has been carried on to a great extent, should continue, the duties now fixed will be reduced. The report then briefly touches upon the other articles for which duties are to be paid in place of prohibition, the notice being little more than a recapitulation of the provisions of the Ordonnance; and coming to article III., states that the reduction on the tonnage duties of French vessels will likewise be profitable to English vessels. According to the terms of the Treaty of 1826, the vessels of the two flags are to pay the same duties in the ports of the two kingdoms, and the duties are to be as nearly as possible equal in the two countries. To establish this equality the duties have been reduced in France, first to 3fr. 75c, next to 1fr. 50c., and now to 1fr.; the duties in England, which are composed of different elements, being about 7fr. 10c. This reduction cannot be injurious to French navigation, since the duties are the same for the two flags, and are lowered for both nations in the same proportion.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

We find in the *Buenos Ayres Packet* of January 18, a long protest relative to the assumption of the dominion and possession of the Falkland Islands by His Britanic Majesty, presented to Lord Palmerston by the Ministry of the United Provinces of the River Plate at the Court of London. We can only make room for the following summary of the contents of this document:—

The Buenos Ayrean Minister begins by noticing the fact, that on the 24th April (1833) he requested to be informed whether His Majesty's Government had given orders for the ejection of the Buenos Ayrean garrison from the Malvinas or Falkland Islands, and authorized the declaration of the right of dominion over those islands: mentioning at the same time that the only notification which the Argentine Government had received of the suspension of its authority in the Malvinas was the arrival of the expelled garrison and colony at Buenos Ayres on 15th of January. To this request Lord Palmerston is stated to have replied, that orders had undoubtedly been given to admiral Barker, the late Commander-in-Chief of the South American station, to send a ship of war to the Malvinas, there to exercise the ancient and undoubted rights of sovereignity which were vested in His Majesty, and his Lordship added that "they said instructions were made known by admiral Barker to His Majesty's legation at Buenos Ayres."

The Buenos Ayrean Minister then states, that if this information was intended to reach the Argentine Government, it had not been so understood by the parties to whom it was addressed, for His Majesty's Charge d'Affaires at Buenos Ayres had, in reply to a note from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic, dated 16th January, declared "he had not receeived instructions from his Court to make any communications to the Government of Bouenes Ayres upon the subject,"

The Buoenes Ayrean Minister next states, that in the absence of all official communication, the Argentine Government certified the facts by the depositions of the expelled officers. The question then arises, to which Power does the sovereignty over the Falkland rightly belong? and for the purpose of elucidating this question, the Buenos Ayrean Minister takes a review of the history of these islands, which he divides into three parts:—

1. The discovery originally or simultaneously made by different European nations.

2. The formal occupation of them from 1764 to 1774, and the consequent dispute between Spain and England.

3. Their state from the ending of that dispute, and under which uncontroverted sovereignity they have existed down to the present day—that is, for the last 60 years.

After this recapitulation of historical facts, which forms by far the greatest portion of the document, the Buenos Ayrean Minister draws the following conclusions 1. That, waving the controversy, namely, if no nation whatever could produce other titles to the Malvinas, whose first discovery, unsupported by actual possession, it is clear that Spain during the period now under consideration is the only one who could justify any show of right to what may be deemed accessory points or outworks of the continent, immediately conducive to its security, and it was more reasonable for Spain to keep the points adjacent to her American coasts than to forego her claims in favour of another Power separated by 3,000 leagues of ocean. At the least, the Malvinas until then might be looked upon as being without an owner—*res mullius.*

It may be further inferred from the foregoing that there exists no positive or satisfactory proof that English navigators were the first who discovered those islands.

2. That the claims of Spain to the Malvinas were her formal occupation of them, the purchase of them from France, at a price agreed on, and the cessation or relinquishment of them by England. (derivative occupation.)

(This closes the period of the 10 years just passed in review, or the dispute between the two Crowns from 1764 to 1774.

The Buenos Ayrean Minister concludes his protest in the following terms:—

"Property is acquired *de jure* by an occupation without defect; it is preserved by a continual possession (*Gruther's Valkerrecht.*)

"The Spanish occupation then continued without disturbance on the part of any other Power; and it is worthy of remark that in the public treaties that subsequently took place between England and Spain, no allusion or reference is made to these islands, the inference being that the ancient question was considered as definitively settled. Here might be given a list of Spanish Governments who held commands in the Island resided constantly at Port Louis, in immediate dependence on and at the expense of the vice-regal Government of Buenos Ayres.

"It is well known to all the world, that by the revolution which took place on the 25th of May, 1820, and the solemn declaration of independence on the 9th of July, 1826, a political community was constituted in the jurisdiction of Buenos Ayres, under the name, style, and title of, 'The United Provinces of the Rio de la Plata, which has been recognized by Great Britian and other powerful nations.

"This political community could not exist without territory, as where there is no independence of territory there can be no sovereign state, and thus, as the community acquired the right of treaties and that of competency to negotiate with Foreign Powers, it also acquired the right of state property (*just in patrimonium the reipublicæ*); the United Provinces consequently succeeded Spain in the rights which that nation, from whom they separated, had possessed in that jurisdiction. The Malvinas had always been a part of that country, or o that district, and as such they formed part of the dominion or public property of the state (*patrimonium reipublicæ publicum*) and were claimed, inhabited, and garrisoned by its subjects. The sovereignty of the islands which ceased in the Spanish Government on the independence of America, could base in succession to England, nor revive a question and claims that were extinct.

"Supported by so great and solid a basis, strong in the justice of their cause, and in the consciousness of their right, the Government of the Republic protested, on the 22d of January, 1833, to the British legation in Buenos Ayres against the expulsion of their garrison and settlement from the Malvinas, and against the assumption of sovereignty which has been made in them in the name of Great Britian, &c., giving orders to the undersignad to reiterate this protest to the Government of His Britannic Majesty. Therefore, the undersigned, in fulfilment of his orders and instructions, protests formally in the name of the United Provinces of the Rio de la Plata against the sovereignty lately assumed in the Malvina Islands by the Crown of Great Britian, and against the expoliation and ejection of the republic's settlement in Port Louis, otherwise called Puerto de la Soledad, by His Britannic Majesty's corvette Clio, with demand for reparation, claimable in suchcases for lesion, inflicted, as well as for every act consequent on that proceeding.

"The United Provinces make this just demand to the honour of His Britiannic Majesty's Government and to the opinion of an impartial world.

"London, 17th June, 1833. Year the twenty-fourth of the Liberty and eighteenth of the Independence of the United Prouincer of Rio de la Plata. "MANUEL MORENO, "His Excellency the Right Hon. Viscount.
Palmerston, G. C. B. &c. &c. &c."

PRESENT DISCIPLINE OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

After a perfectly fair trial of the recent restrictions introduced into the military code, it has been discovered, and candidly admitted by the Secretary-at-War, that a considerable increase of crime has taken place among the soldiers of the British Army since the attempt to substitute imprisonment.

Yet the Army was, probably, never so well officered as at the present time; the number of applicants for commissions being so great, and of so respectable a class, as to give ample scope for selection of the young officers,—while those who fill the upper ranks in the regiments, especially the captains, have, from the slowness of promotion during the last few years, become extremely well-versed in interior economy, familiar with the management of their men, and experienced in all that relates to regimental discipline.

The increase of crime, therefore, cannot proceed from any neglect or inefficiency of the officers of regiments: on the contrary the facts adverted to would rather have tended to a material improvement in the conduct of the soldiers,—particularly as regards drunkenness,—where the example of the officers must naturally affect those under their command, almost as much as the pecuniary penalties imposed upon that offence by the late amendments of the military law. Drunkenness being, indeed, the root of all the crimes of the British soldier, it would be reasonable to expect that those amendments which have been introduced with the express and peculiar object of repressing it, should have had a decided influence in preventing the misconduct of soldiers in general. Forfeiture of pay for drunkenness, is one of the most judicious and powerful remedies that could have been devised; yet we now have complete proof that it has been applied without success; and there certainly appears to be some inherent defect in the present discipline which has baffled all attempts to check it, or even prevent its increase. We must, therefore, look well into the present system as compared with that of ten years back, (when the army was remarkably well-conducted,) to discover where has been the principal effect in the alteration of our discipline, and how far may be attributed to that alteration the present irregularity of soldiers' conduct, admitted by the Secretary-at-War.

Now, in commencing such an investigation, the first thing that strikes us is an extraordinary change resulting from the regulations of later years, as to one most material point,—namely, the *vast number of court-martials.*

Every habit of the soldier is connected with form and ceremony, of which, in truth, his whole existence on home service is, with few exceptions, an unvaried routine. The gradations of respect to the various ranks of his superiors, become established in his mind, almost from the first days of his joining a regiment as a recruit; and are daily more and more confirmed by the whole tenour of his life. From the corporal of his squad to the lieutenant-colonel of his regiment, every soldier knows and feels the exact proportion of obedience and respect that is required of him. When detected in a fault of trivial consequence, he is anxious it should go no farther than his serjeant; and if in a crime of more importance, that the report should, if possible, not go beyond the captain. To be reported to his colonel, he considers in itself a degree of punishment. It is, of course, to the well-disposed and reclaimable soldier that these remarks chiefly apply.

Until the late alterations in the discipline, the very name of court-martial carried with it a powerful and beneficial influence upon the behaviour of the private men; and it is well-known that many a deserving non-commissioned officer, when, from temporary misbehaviour or negligence, he had incurred the censure of his officers, has entreated, in consideration of his former good service, to be permitted to return to the duties of a private, rather than be exposed to the disgrace of public trial by court-martial.

Such, then, being formerly the importance and solemnity attached to these military tribunals, it will hardly be questioned that their having now lost much of their consequence in the eyes of the soldier, from the unavoidable frequency of their occurrence, must, of necessity, have loosened one of the most effectual bonds of his discipline. To how great and unfortunate a degree this has been the case, regimental officers can alone appreciate, as they witness the growth of mischief, and find themselves daily less able to resist its progress. With such unthinking persons as soldiers commonly are, the circumstance of constantly assembling courts-martial has almost done away with all that awe and respect with which they used to be regarded; and the average number of men in each troop or company who have been tried has become so large, that to have been convicted by courts-martial is scarcely held as any reproach among each other. Besides their frequency, there are yet other circumstances which have tended to lower the dignity of court-martial in the estimation of the soldier. They now occur so constantly, that their sentences are always attended with delay: whereas, when more rare, they were much quicker disposed of by the authorities to whom they were referred, and the promulgation and execution of the sentences followed with double effect, because they were immediate and summary.

Again, the *sentences* of courts-martial had one distinguishing quality very necessary to the ends of justice and preventions of crime,—they were almost always *exemplary*,—carried into effect on a general parade,—and notorious to every individual in the corps. But now the case is quite otherwise: for what is there notorious or strong, by way of example to his comrades, in the quiet removal of the criminal from his regimental duties to a public gaol, where his privations and the annoyance of captivity are neither seen nor thought of by his comrades, excepting, perhaps, when from the duty falling hard on some of them, they are led to remark on his absence and exemption, rather as an advantage on his side than otherwise?

So far we have only considered the subject with reference to the effect of trial by courts martial being lessened by their frequency and the delay and tendency of their sentences. The alteration of the punishments inflicted is the next point to examine. Imprisonment is become the substitute for flogging in almost every crime of magnitude. Now, to the soldier, imprisonment of sufficient duration to make it dreaded, is the most inapplicable of all punishments. To the agricultural labourer and mechanic, a removal from his family to the public gaol is a matter of well-known and almost indelible disgrace. It impeaches his character in the neighbourhood, takes away his best chances of future employment, and brands him with infamy. In the case of a soldier, these accompaniments of imprisonment do not exist, or at least exist in a very small degree. The crime for which the soldier is imprisoned is, in nine cases out of ten, one which is committed by the mechanic or labourer with perfect impunity and without any disgrace, every Saturday night after he has received his wages; for it is usually either drunkenness or some one of its common consequences.

Now, a very drunken soldier may be, and often is well skilled in his duties; and, notwithstanding his occasional scrapes, held in general esteem by his follows for spirit and bravery. When he is carried to prison, his punishment is divested of all those circumstances which render it terrible to the labourer or mechanic. His family are not disgraced, no infamy attaches to him among his comrades; and when he comes back they will receive him as before and welcome him with perfect good will. Simple restraint on his personal liberty is all he has suffered by imprisonment; and if on his return he be met with an occasional jeer, it is obvious that he will naturally endeavour to make as light as possible of what he has undergone, and thus do his best to extenuate his punishment, and render nugatory what little example it might have afforded to others.

So much for the value of public imprisonment by way of corrective punishment for soldiers; but we have yet to consider the difficulties attendant upon its infliction, and there are two which are insuperable. In the first place it has the direct effect of diminishing in each regiment the number of effective soldiers to such an extent, taking one regiment with another, it may be safely calculated that the average of prisoners at this moment in Ireland alone, amounts to a number nearly equal to an effective battalion!!

The other main objection is, that this description of punishment is absolutely impracticable on foreign service, both from want of convenient prisons, and the impossibility of allowing such reduction of the effective force of the army; so that no choice would be left to the general but shooting the men like dogs, as is the practice of the French service, or reverting to corporal punishment, the soldier will have learned to consider an unusual and intolerable tyranny. The consequences of such a state of things in the very presence of the enemy might not only be fatal to the army, but might actually involve the ruin of the British empire. But laying aside these considerations, important as they are, and looking merely to the discipline of home service, what wholesome result can be expected from a system by which contrary to all equity and common sense, offences purely military are identified with moral crime, and in the practical working of which, the man who has fallen asleep upon his post is subjected to the very same punishment, and in the very same place, with the practised thief and hardened villain, to whom disgrace has been familiar from his childhood?

Really, it is only wonderful that the contamination inevitable from such intermixture and association should not have rendered the consequences of this unhappy experiment even more serious than they have already proved. The failure has been fairly and plainly acknowledged in Parliament by the official authority, and let us hope the error has not been admitted too late.

It is now understood to be contemplated by Government to make an essential change and modification of the imprisonment system, by the construction of places of confinement, exclusively set apart for military offenders. There can be no doubt but this will be a partial improvement, provided it should be carried into effect with due consideration for the habits of the soldier; but it will still be of little avail as a general measure, unless accompanied and supported by reverting, in some degree, to the provisions of the old Military Code, both as to the awarding of punishment, and the authority under which the award is made. Unless the frequency of courts-martial be lessened to a great extent, and unless the punishment of the soldier follow quickly upon his sentence, very little will be gained. To accomplish the first of these objects, the power of the commanding officer of a regiment must be inceased, or rather restored in one essential point: that of ordering solitary confinements for periods of six, or even eight days, without reference to any tribunal or other authority: such confinement being accompanied, in every case, by the forfeiture of a regulated proportion of pay.

There is no lieutenant-colonel in the service but will declare that such a power as this, especially as regards the loss of pay, being an invariable concomitant of all military imprisonment, would diminish his courts-martial one-third, if not one half in every year.

This power alone, however, will not be sufficient; it is indispensable that all military punishments, to have proper effect, should be summary. Let the commanding officer have discretionary power to order an offender into confinement, say for six days; let it be a condition that such order should be made known on parade, and let the guard march him at once, and in the face of his comrades, to the barrack cell appropriated for the purpose, and the example will be beyond measure greater than public imprisonment of three weeks, as at present managed under ther procrastinated sentence of courts-martial. The form and circumstance of a general parade for such occasions would, besides operating as a check upon any hasty resolution on the part of the lieutenant-colonel give additional weight and importance to his award.

It is understood to be now under the consideration of Government, whether to build military prisons at certain convenient general stations or to provide a certain number of cells in each barrack. If there is any reasonable ground for the arguments we have brought forward, there can be little option between the two; but it may confidently be asserted, that unless the powers of commanding officers as to summary confinement are restored to what they were, as sanctioned by the custom of the service ten years ago, the expense contemplated will be of but trifling avail, and the discipline of our army will continue to deterioate till its very foundation becomes endangered, and to use the celebrated remark of the Duke of Wellington,—"The soldier, unrestrained by discipline, becomes more formidable to his friends than to his enemies"—*United Service Journal for May.*

THE BLACK ROVER.

A TALE—BY TOM FID.

"Habit's strong, circumstances, renewed temptation sweep me to sea again."

'Tis odd when evens meet
* * * * * * *
Deep in her draught and warlike in her length,
She seems a sea wasp flying o'er the waves.
"Clap on more sail, pursue, up with your fights, give fire—She is my prize."

Shakespear.

The Hawk had been nearly three months cruizing off Cuba and the Isle of Pines in anxious expectation of meeting the Black Rover, Pirate, who had long and successfully infested those seas, plundering all vessels bound to and from the Havannah, she had baffled the skill and activity of all the ships which had been station'd on the look out for her. Such were the extraordinary feats of this Pirate, that many, nay most accorded to her captain some supernatural powers.

The weatherly and fast sailing properties of the Black Rover were then and are still the topic of many a tale, while the daring and reckless bravery of her crew were alike the admiration and dread of the Islands.

We were all heartily tired of our cruize, when the master reported our water to be nearly out, and the Captain ordered us into the Havannah to lay in more.

We ran down to that harbour and as we entered it all eyes were turned on a vessel laying at anchor at the other side. She was about the size of an 18 Gun brig, but ship-rigged, lighter built, and lower in the water. It was evident from the care her crew had taken to make her look dirty and as much like a merchantman as possible, that she was not what she would appear to be. The long raking masts, the immense spread of her yards, the neatness of her fittings and smallness of her blocks, the beauty of her make, all gave the lie to her assumed appearance. Although her yard lifts were lower and their arms droeped, although her hull was dirty, her sails ill furled her rigging wanting here and their a rattling, while two or three slovenly looking man lounged about her deck, and swaps and ropes end hung over her side there was something very suspicious in her appearance.

'She should be a witch in the water that there craft' Mr. Fathom 'Thoft she is so dirty in her appearance'—remarked Prime the Gunner to our boatswain.

'He must have served his time under a smart hand, who ever rigged that vessel not to mention her Hull, carelessly responded Fathom.

'It would take all the Hawks wings to run her down I take it Mr. Prime or I know no more of a ship nor a Parish Clerk, said a fore-castle man who was standing by, looking keenly and scanning with a seaman's eye the vessel from her water line to her truck.

We had now reached the inner harbour and the sun had just set when we 'piped down'. Falconer our first Lieut. was walking up and down the quarter deck, his eye constantly turned in the direction of the vessel I have just described. He was leaning against the ffaffrail, his gaze intently fixed on something, when I went near him and looked in the same direction, she was shut out from our view.

'She was a neat looking craft we past just now Mr. Falconer, and as much like a merchantman as we are, remarked I.

But he answered not; I could see by a gloom on his countenance that his thoughts were on some other and painful subject.

I retired to my berth, all had some remark to pass on the ship which lay at anchor as we ran up.

'I'll eat this table if she's a merchantman' said one.

"A merchantman, pshaw! She is as much like a merchantman as you're like Peter the Great, interrupted a second.

Some insisted she was a Pirate. Others thought she was a Spanish Privateer, but all agreed her calling was not one of peace.

It had just gone 3 bells or ½ past nine when the Quarter Master of the watch put his head into our berth and said to me "Mr. Fid, the first Lieutenant wants you if you please Sir."

Aye, aye Spokes, tell him I'm coming.

I jumpt on Deck and found Falconer waiting for me: he had his sword on and the moment he saw me said,

'Fid will you go on shore with me? The boat is along side ready.

'With pleasure Sir, I'll just go down and get on my sword.'

I was down to my chest in a moment and buckled on my "fighting" sword, the one we wore in uniform being of no use for service,—most of us had cutlass blades fasten'd to their handles or a piece of good sturdy steel. Mine was about twenty five inches of a broad sword which had seen service in Egypt, I had had it fitted to a neat but fully as strong handle, in exchange for the heavy highland hilt. No one ever ventured on shore without a good sword or pistols.

We were soon on shore and, Falconer throwing the men a dollar, desired them to wait our return, he then placed his arm in mine, and we walked up the main street.

A sketch of my companion must now be given.

He was a man of five feet ten inches. It would be difficult to tell his age, sorrow not years had furrowed his countenance, he at times looked thirty, at times forty, his figure was of just and beautiful proportions. The smallness and delicacy of his hands and feet might have led the casual observer to suppose he was not strong, but his ample chest and muscular throat indicated strength of more than an ordinary nature; his hair was a dark brown intermixed with some grey: it curled closely over a brow, the size and shape of which would have made a study for the sculptor. His features were more manly than handsome, and were strongly marked, his eyes were dark blue, largo and eloquent, the whole expression of his countenance was sad but determined; his manner quiet, though at times stern, and there was a settled melancholy about him, which told that sorrow's thorn had long and deeply rankled in his heart. He spoke but seldom, but when he did, all listened with respect, he was more fitted to command, even his

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obedienee itself had something dignified in it. His orders were shortly given and promptly obeyed. His was a master spirit, and much as all men dislike owning to themselves inferiority, I felt I was as a child in his hands and yet I loved him.

He read much for he seemed to feel but little pleasure in his messmates society. He would at times stand a whole watch on the gangway, his head bowed, his eyes fixed on the waters. Sometimes a deep sigh would heave itself from his chest and although he strove to smother it, it told that some deep and not to be forgotten sorrow haunted his recollection. At these times none dared, nay none wished to break his reveries. There was a majesty in his melancholy, and he sought not the sympathy of others.

We had walked on, sometimes turning to the right, sometimes to the left, Falconer was wrapt in thought and he hurried on at a pace that would soon have tired less hardy frames than his or mine An abrupt turn brought us before the door of a house into which we walked.

As we entered, a man stalked past us, his face was deadly pale and he muttered to himself, but so loud that we heard him.

Perduta ah ! Perduta! Santissima madre de dios !"

We walked on and arrived at a large and well lit room in which were fifty or sixty persons of various costumes and appearance.

Most were crowded round a table where sat two men playing at cards ; on either side of them lay piles of dollars and doubloons. We were in a Montier room, and in a moment was explained the conduct of the unfortunate man who past us at the door.

I observed Falconer casting a searching look round the room, as if in hopes of meeting some one, but in a minute after from his kint brow and the strong playing of the muscle round his mouth, I saw that he was disappointed, and felt it.

We had been now standing looking at the players for about five minutes, when the crowd opened on the opposite side of the table and a man advanced, whose appearance at once struck and fixed my attention.

He was full six feet high, his limbs though not intelligent were cast in an Herculean mould. The thick black moustache accorded with his fierce dark eye, and bronzed countenance, while his teeth when he smoiled loked whiter and brighter than the finest pearls, his face was very handsome, such an one as is drawn under the Roman helmet : he wore the Spanish costume, his cloak was thrown gracefully over his shoulders, and rather developed than hidhis fine figure. His large hat was cocked on the right side of his head, fram which hung in long luxuriant curls hair blacker and brighter than the ravens wing. The handle of a jewl'd stilletto glittered at his breast and he wore a Yatigan or Greek sword by his side. He returned with grace the courtesies of many, and on reaching the table threw a handful of doubloons on it. He lost or won with the indifference of one who makes gambling a pastime only. He laughed loudly at, and answered quickly the jests of numbers. His manner stamped him the *Scelerat*. After standing for a few minutes conversing with those nearest him he raised his eyes and they met Falconer's, he started, but so slightly that I had almost not observed it. On looking at Falconer for the cause, his eyes flashed fire and an expression of deep hate passed over his countenance, the look and its effect vanished in a second, and touching my arm lightly, he walked out.

We had gained the street some moments—Falconer seemed counselling with himself when he addressed me thus.

' Fid—could you look cooly on at men fighting for their lives? were odds against me, would you strike a blow for an old —I hate the world, for your shipmate, for me."

" Try me Mr. Falconer" answered I astonished at the question, " I would"

" Enough" interrupted Falconer, follow me"

A few moments walk brought us to the door of a house, a low is-su* summoned some one to the inside.

' Es Signor Falconer ?' asked a female voice.

' Si, answered Falconer open the door quickly.

" Oh Signor' said the old woman who had let us in, how glad my Mistress will be to see you, we heard your ship had anchored before sun-set, and she has expected you these two hours ; shall I go tell her you are here" ?

" No, good Margurite, not now, said my companion, at the same time giving her a Gold eight Dollar piece. ' Go get me a dark lantern ' quick ! quick."

In a few moments the woman appeared with the lantern, I lighted the candle and we left the house. Once more we took the street which led to the gambling house, but stopt about fifty or sixty yards from it.

' This leads to the Moro, muttered the Lieutenant to himself. ' This leads to the Moro' and he must pass us'—

We had waited more than an hour in anxious suspense ; Falconer became every minute more and more restless, when a figure passed us, wrapt closely in a cloak, a large hat drawn on his face. It was very dark, and tho' we could see some one passing ; the outline of the figures, was very indistinct. It was very indistinct, we had walked on a few yards, when Falconer caught me by the arm and whispered.

" Follow and silently ; revenge depends on your steadiness"

We turned down the street in the direction the figure had taken, and had followed it two hundred paces, when Falconer quickened his steps, overtook and placed his hand on the shoulder of the person we had followed, to stop him.

At this moment, having been so instructed, I turned the side of the lantern and the light fell on the face of the stranger, whom we had met at the Montie table.

The sleeper starts not with more horror from his pillow when he feels the cold slimy touch of a Snake on his cheek, than did the stranger when he met Falconer's gaze, he however drew his sword in one instant, said ' our second' in English, and then commenced rolling his cloak a la Spaniard round his left hand.

Falconer was also prepar'd ; he threw back his shoulders to ascertain that nothing could suspend his motions, a smile played on his lips as if he felt pleased that his prey was within his reach

Their swords were soon crossed and I stood at one side with the lantern held above my head, as well to throw as much light on both, as to see myself.

They had fought for some minutes, yet no wounds had been inflicted, they were both masters of their weapons, once Falconer pushed hard on his antagonist, at that moment the stranger threw his cloak on F's. sword and then cut at his head.

The stranger was in a moment lost in the gloom.

I returned to Falconer. He stood, his hand held aloft, and deep anger on his countenance ; he muttered curses on his ill fortune while at times he stampt his foot violently on the ground.

He at last came to himself and ashamed of having shewn such weakness he said.

" To the boat Fid, and let this night's scene be forgotten, at any rate never repeated.

We returned on board, I went to my hammock. To sleep was impossible, the scene I had witnessed forced itself on my thoughts, conjecture as to who was the stranger and what the cause of their quarrel kept my mind in feverish employment, and I rose at daybreak more exhausted than if I had walked the deck all night.

Falconer carried on the duty as usual for the four days we remained at the Havannah. He always went on shore, but although I placed myself at the gangway hoping he might ask me to go with him, he never did so. I felt amazed, nor could I account for it till I remembered the old woman who let us in to the house when we procured the dark lantern, had said something about her mistress being anxious to see her Falconer. I concluded therefore that it was this love affair which took him on shore, and to which of course, he neither wanted assistance or a witness.

On the fourth day we got under weigh for the gulf of Mexico and as we past under the Moro, all hands looked in the direction where the suspicious vessel had been—she was no longer thore.

" I'd as soon fall in with the devil's mate as that same chap as was laying there t'other day" said one of the foretop-men pointing with his thumb over his shoulder to the spot where the ship had been anchored.

" Your just right there Jem, I axed old Sambo the bum boat-man what she was, and the nigger grinned as if he'd half a pound of Bird's eye chillies in mouth, and he puts his fluger to his mouth, as much as to say, the less you axes about him the better."

" I am blest" says a third, if this here Rover was not as much talk'd of when I was out here four years ago as he is now. We was running one night with the wind on the Larboard quarters. Studding sails alow and aloft, weather sheet of the mainsail clued up, and I on look out on the Larboard cat head.—Well you know it had just struck 7 bells of the first watch, and just as I had sung out " Larboard cat head" then what do you think I heard—but a voice close by me sing out " larboard boom end. I looks to see where the voice camed from, and may be I jammed like dogs' body but there was a ship a—coming down under the same canvass as we were, when a foremast gets abreast the fellow on the lower studding sail boom and sings out, how are you Bill, " how are you Bo—, says I, though may I be damned if I knew the chap. Well, no sooner did he hear me than he stands up at the end of the boom puts his hands to his sides, and laughed so hard we were taken all a-back, carried away Fore and mizen top masts all our studding sails and the guffy at the life long was blown stays through the taff-rail, and there wasn't wanting those as said it was the Black Rover was there? Tom Smith appealed this worthy to an old shipmate.

" No that there wasn't Bill I remember it well, a case when we were getting up a new foretop mast, my finger got jammed in a shear of the fore-bits, so sings out avast and Mr. Macliiferty puts me on the black list for a fortnight, and be damned to him.

" Then you've seen the Rover" asked a dozen of the top men who had been attentive listeners.

" Yes I have, answered Bill Howard, and she was as like the craft as was at anchor there when we came in, as two peas, and may I"—

" Hands make sail" cried Fathom the boatswain and at once put a stop to the conversation.

We sailed on for some days without falling in with any thing and were now within 30 or 40 miles of Vera Cruz, to which place we went, in the hope that we might there meet with the Rover or some pirate ; as at this time numbers of Spanish ships past to and fro : from this port went all the riches of the Mexican Mines, a pirate therefore was generally to be seen, if not caught, about Vera Cruz.

It was just three o'clock when Falconer came on deck, he looked thro' his spy glass in every direction ; and then slapping in the sliding tubes angrily, was just going below, when the fore-top mast-head lookout-man cried.

"A strange sail right a-head."

" What do you make her out my man cried Falconer. ' She's ship rigged sir, is under her top and top gallant sails.

Pipe hands, make sail, clap every stitch on, Mr. Norman, and let me know if we gain much on her, " said Falconer, addressing the officer of the watch. He then went down to the Captain who was very ill and had been so ever since we left Havanna.

In about half an hour Falconer returned on deck We were now about a mile from the strange sail. We had carried the breeze down with us, but she no sooner felt it than she sprang like the willing racer to the goal She had all the canvass she could spread already hoisted, when the breeze overtook her, it was now a matter of trial of sailing, and we promised to be beaten for the stranger went three Fathoms to our two

" God damn it" said Falconer observing how we dropt, "How is this? We sail worse than the verriest stone barge, pipe down hammocks, and "Mr Prime, see a couple of shot placed in each, run the after guns forward, and see that not even a rope yarn hangs over her side"

We soon felt the advantage of this trimming, but we had lost nearly a mile and the chase sailed like the wind, at last the breeze freshened and as we felt it first, we gained on our friend. We were now running a good nine knots, every sail she had, on, her.

I had forgot to mention that on our first coming down near the stranger we had hoisted our ensign and pennant and fired a gun; he immediately hoisted something at his peak, but did not break it We had continued the chase a good hour and had fired several shots from the bow guns at the stranger when, on a sudden! he opened on us from his stern and breaking the furled ensign at his peak displayed.-Black flags "the Rover !" " the Rover !" cried many voices.

" Ha ! we have him" said Falconer, a glow of savage pleasure passing over his features, " we have him and by God he shall not escape."

Now all was the greatest anxiety, all wished to overtake the Rover, though many had a superstitious dread of him and would rather we had not fallen in with him, yet having done so, they were " ready for the fight."

" Beat to quarters." cried Falconer, " he cannot run on, for ever the reefs will soon bring him up."

We were now about three miles to leeward of Vera Cruz, two or one and a half of the Island of Sacrificios, the chase about half a mile a head. " He must do something Sir, soon, unless he means to sail slap across the Island" said old Fathom to me.

" Aye I said so" cried Prime the Gunner, "see in go his studding sails,"—

In went all the Rover's studding sails and they braced sharp upon the starboard tack, opening his after guns on us as he came up to the wind, it was now evident he intended to beat up a narrow channel through two lines of coral reefs, which was dangerous and difficult We carried on ; and on arriving near the Island we also shortened sail, and braced upon the starboard tack.

It was now about six o'clock, the sun set angrily behind the old Castle of San Juan de Alhua, spreading a lurid glare over the heavens in mournful unison with the scene about to take place ; the moon was high in her course and shone coldly on the waters which were fretting themselves into foam ; now and then the darkness of the clouds was relieved by a flesh of forked light'ning and the distant rumbling of thunder told us a gale was near, the breeze freshened fast, and again the chase tacked, giving and receiving fire with various effect.

" If he weather that reef before we catch him, he's lost" muttered, Falconer. " Exert thyself good Hawk to strike that Raven, and I'll case thy figurehead in gold."

" We're standing on too near the reefs, Mr. Falconer you had better go about" said the Master addressing the first Lieut.

Very good Mr. Reckon, answer'd F.I'll take all the responsibility on myself.

" Stand by to go about and reef Topsails in onea.y

We stood on, until we could almost see the spr of the sea breaking over the reefs, the man in the chains had just sung out.

" Mark under water. Three."

Put the Helm down—Topmen aloft, cried the 1st Lieutenant " Helms alee" stand by your Topsail haulyard" " Haul well Taunt" " Mainsail Haul" lower away the topsails, trice up, lay out—take two reefs in one—" " Hurra, lay in smartly forward," Man your Top sail haulyards" " Of all haul," hoist away, the Top-sail.—We thus shortened sail.—In stays ; and were ready for the squall which was evidently coming ; not so the Rover, he had only taken in his Royals, trusting no doubt to the staunchness of his craft.

" She must be a devil if her Masts don't go and she does not feel this squall" Aye, it is as I thought" said Fathom.

I looked in the direction of the chase, she had lost her fore Top and main Top gallant Mast, her Jib and F. Top mast Stay sail, flying up in the wind, was all aback.

" Man your Top gallant Clue lines, let go your Top gallant sheets—in top gallant sail" cried the 1st Lieutenant, stand by to rake her as we pass under her stern and clue all up forward"—have grapnels ready Mr. Fathom and Boarders on the starboard quarter," continued Falconer.

As we past under her stern we poured into her a volley of grape, and then putting our helm hard alee at the same time hauling down, and clueing up every thing but the spanker, we shot up along side of her, no sooner had we done so, than letting go the ancher, we threw grapnels on board and some commenced cutting the lanyards of her rigging, her tacks and sheets, (we were obliged to anchor, as owing to the narrowness of the channel we feared going on the rocks.)

The moment they could, the Boarders headed by Falconer jumpt on the pirates deck, which was covered with men all armed to the teeth.

" Ha ! villian" cried F. fiercely throwing his Boarding Cap in the strangers face. (it was he whom we had met at the Montie table) I have you now, and by Heaven you escape not this time, leave him to me men", continued the Lieutenant and the contending parties on both sides held back in mute astonishment as the two principle actors in this scene fought with a fierceness only to be seen when hate strengthens the arm and aids the eye : it was not however for more than a minute, for the Rover pushing forward slipped in some blood, and fell while Falconer's cutlass clove him to the chin. The men now rushed at each other, but tho' the Pirates fought desperately, they had no one to head them, and we soon carried her deck, the prisoners were bound and placed under hatches, while the vessel with an Officer and a few men was anchored at about a cable's length from us.

Falconer was laying on our Quarter deck, his head supported by a few signals. The moon shone on his countenance. Alas ! how altered, he was actually covered with wounds, and as no entreaty would indnce him to allow the Surgeon to dress them, it was evident he must die !

" Send them away" Fid, said the dying Lieutenant,' send them away. I would not if I could live and I feel life is fast ebbing"—" hear me Fid, put your ear down" I knelt by him " the man" continued Falconer " the man who commanded that vessel and who thank God fell by this hand, and here he shook aloft the fragment of his cutlass which he still convulsively held, " was my school-fellow, my friend. I have known him for years, we were almost brought up with ——— a heavy groan-made me look at Falconer, the working of his spirit was terrible, a large gash on his face which had before stopt bleeding, reopened, and the blood flowed a-fresh ; he muttered to himself, and it was evident he had more to impart than he willingly would, or that his so doing gave him great pain, " He" again continued Falconer in a sepulchral whisper " he ruined, he seduced my sister" he stopt, I saw his chest heaving, his face became black, then the rattlein his throat, and before I could call for assistance his hand which he still held aloft, fell, and the cutlass rang heavily on the deck, Falconer was dead ! !

I still knoet by him tho' his face was truly horrible, the wound I before mentioned gaped and the moonlight gave it a livid hue, the muscles of his face were distorted, his upper lip was drawn up on one side, while the lower jaw had fallen, one of his legs were bent up, & the nails of his left hand were fixed in the deck as he had clutched it, in the agony of his last convulsion. I remained looking on the body of the man I had loved, burning tears rolling down my cheek, till a cry from the prize broke my revery ; I started up and throwing a union jack over the body went to the Taff Rail to see what was the matter the men were calling loudly for a boat, while a black column of smoke issued from the Pirates hatchway, we had only time to return with our own men, (it was impossible to save her crew) when she burst out in flames, we veered out our cable as much as we could, so that none of her burning spars might fall on us, and quietly watched the effect of the fire. About midnight she blew up, spreading a red gloom on every thing near her, the face of the Castle of San Juan De Alhua was lit up by a blaze at a distance of about a mile and at half and thus perished by the hands of her own crew a vessel which had for so long a time been the dead of he West Indies.

FAREWELL TO JEFFREY.

FRANCIS JEFFREY has closed his Parliamentary career ; a consummation which his friends must heartily rejoice in. For though brief, is has not been brilliant, nor satisfactory in any single point to his country at large, his constituents, or himself. Three years ago, we felt, and expressed, an apprehension that he *might* fail in the House of Commons ; where men of less refinement, less knowledge, and far inferior eloquence, but made of sterner stuff, and gifted with a larger share of moral and physical energy, reap honour for themselves and do good service to their country. But though we feared that the chances of success in the House of Commons were against Mr. Jeffrey, we did not—could not— anticipate so complete and melancholy a failure as his has been. We recollect him the pride of Scotland—learned and eloquent, high-principled, noble-minded, active, laborious, the fearless asserter of popular rights, the indignant denouncer of wrong ; and have hardly patience to think of him in the character in which he has lately appeared, of a time-serving, but inefficient tool of a party—a mere cipher in the world's estimation.

In the double capacity of Lord Advocate of Scotland and its most conspicuous Representative, he has fallen short of his duty. Although never sufficiently indifferent to permit others to think for him, he has been worse—he has allowed them to act in his name. If he has always known what was right to be done, he has never possessed energy or independence enough to do it. He has trusted for information to individuals either as negligent and careless as himself, or less disinterested. He has been the passive instrument of a *clique* of Conservative Whigs, who have performed their shabby work under the shelter of his authority. His honour was compromised by the first act of his official life—the invalid election for the Dundee district ; his discretion is questioned for the last act—the appointment of Mr. Graham as a Treasury Lord, and the defeat of the Whig party in Perthshire.

And what has Mr. JEFFREY done in Parliament ? What great, or good, or useful measure, has he originated, or lent the support of his eloquence to achieve ? The Burgh Election Bill can hardly be called his. He has been delivered of one single speech ; and because that was a little above the ordinary level of the House, and made less impression there than it deserved, he turned disgusted from his audience, and has thrown no more pearls at its feet. To find the Member for Edinburgh, the Senate was not the place. His name might appear in a division-list, but his voice was silent and his face unknown. In the splendid *salons* of the great and gay—in the select coteries of Holland House—whatever congenial spirits congregated or lettered indolence was most to be enjoyed—there he was, delightful and brilliant as ever ; and he who had, in the morning, left fifty letters " on business" unanswered, might have been encountered in the evening, the centre of some blooming group of fashionable blues—nay, even carrying his complaisance the incredible length of transferring an illegible scrawl to the gilt paper book of some beautifully impudent dame of quality. Such has been his *Parliamentary* career !

Mr. JEFFREY returns to his native city with perfectly clean hands, for his upright and honourable nature scorned jobbing on his own account : we learn that he has even sacrificed a considerable portion of his former earning, in his vain chase after Parliamentary distinction. But he returns lessened in his own and his country's esteem, by the painful consciousness of having neglected his duty and disappointed the reasonable expectations of his friends. Deeply do we lament that such is the truth, and that the close of his political life should be regarded as an event already too long delayed. His fate may prove a beacon to others ; for it has shown that not intellect the most distinguished—eloquence of a high order —reputation sufficient for the most unlimited expenditure—united to all the amiabilities of private life—can save a man from political damnation, who is destitute of moral courage, who surrenders the expression of his opinion to others or trusts his independence to any keeping but his own.

Although Mr. JEFFREY's political career has terminated, he has still a field of usefulness before him. The qualities which distinguished him at the bar, admirably fit him for a seat on the bench. He possesses patience, acuteness, a fine perception of nice differences, industry (for *he* never was in the habit, like some of his contemporaries, of taking fees and omitting to read his briefs), and a character as a man of honour and integrity the most pure and stainless. In his new career our best wishes attend him.—*Spectator, May* 17.

Extract of a letter, of a recent date, from Oran .—

" A British vessel, coming from Harwich, has arrived here, with 260 unfortunate Poles. She was escorted by the brig *Mélagre*. They were not allowed to disembark until orders should be received from the Government. There was however, extreme inconvenience on board from their number, and humanity ought to have induced the General, who supports 8 or 900 Bedouins, of the tribe of Ouckla, to afford the Poles all the care and aid they stood in need of. The *Mélagre* has just sailed with dispatches for Government ; in the meantime. it is hoped the Poles will be allowed, if not to remain on land, at least to pass the day on shore. The French have sent fresh provisions on board. In consequence of differences between Abdel Cader and Mustapha, chief of the tribe of the Douaires, the latter surprised and beat his enemy, but Abdel Cader has taken revenge, defeated Mustapha completely, and dispersed the tribes of which he was the chief. One of these took refuge near Mersel Kibbin ; it is composed of 800 women, children, and 100 wounded. Gen. Desmichels had offered assistance to Abdel Cader, but he replied that the French had nothing to do with his quarrels, and that he was strong enough to conquer his enemies. The tribe Ouckla, which I have visited, has pitched its tents in the form of a horseshoe ; that of the chief is on the outside, facing the entrance ; the cattle are in the centre. In bad weather they enter the tents, where men, women, and children lie huddled together. Besides the chief, there are subalterns, who have each 20 families under their orders. I was present at the funeral of the head of one of the chiefs of the Doaires, which was brought by a Bedouin. The women wept, and beat their breasts ; it was an extraordinary spectacle."—*Galignani's Messenger May* 22.

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